**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 16 AUGUST 1985

### Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force "destroyed" Khark Island on 15 August, transforming the island into "a pile of burning rubble," the Iraqi military command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Although monitored Iranian media did not mention an attack on Khark Island, an Iranian military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that an Iraqi plane was downed by Iranian antiaircraft fire during an air attack on a Maltese oil tanker in the Gulf. The tanker sustained "minor" damage, the report added. However, an Iraqi military spokesman denied that any Iraqi planes were shot down during the raid on Khark Island, according to INA.

As for the land battles, Tehran radio carried reports of successful Iranian attacks in the central sector near Mehran, asserting that Iranian forces killed or wounded 900 Iraqis in two attacks on 15-16 August. On the other hand, Iraqi military officials cited by INA maintained that both Iranian offensives were crushed, with over 300 Iranians killed and 70 captured.

### Lebanon

The security situation in Beirut deteriorated on 15 August and the "mad shelling" continued through the night killing 9 people and wounding over 60 others, Beirut radio reported.

In the south, an army of southern Lebanon (ASL) soldier was killed in another suicide car-bomb attack on a crossing point into the southern border strip, and the Lebanese branch of the Ba'th Party claimed responsibility for the operation, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio announced. Beirut radio subsequently reported that Tyre was being shelled by "Israeli" artillery in the border strip.

### Libya

Relations With Tunisia, Egypt — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi announced in a statement broadcast by Tunis radio that he expects Tunisian-Libyan relations to be restored to normal following his "positive" talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Klibi's statement came after a meeting with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Meanwhile, MENA cited an *AL-AHRAM* editorial denouncing Al-Qadhdhafi for acting like "a gang leader or Mafia member" in expelling 100,000 Egyptians from Libya and confiscating their funds.

"Bright Star" — JANA contended that the "Bright Star" exercises have been terminated ahead of schedule because "nationalist elements" in the Egyptian Armed Forces jammed communication equipment.

### U.S. Diplomacy, Jordan, PLO

The chances for an impending meeting between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are "very low," IDF radio disclosed in the wake of Murphy's talks with Jordanian and Israeli leaders. Noting that Israel attributes the U.S. refusal to compromise with Jordan and the PLO to Secretary of State George Shultz, who has curbed "dangerous" tendencies in the U.S. Administration, the radio said Murphy told the Israelis that King Husayn is disappointed with the firm stand taken by the United States. Murphy also informed the Israeli leaders that King Husayn failed to persuade PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to change the list of Palestinian nominees for talks with the United States, Jerusalem radio reported. Before his visit to Israel, Murphy held talks in Amman with the Jordanian Armed Forces commander, who subsequently received U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, according to Amman radio and television.

In a separate development, the deputy chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army told the Saudi paper *AL-RIYAD* that the PLO has "no new military presence in Jordan," and he accused Israel of seeking to create an "appropriate climate" to attack Jordan.

### Sudan

A high-level military delegation will visit the Soviet Union in September to discuss military cooperation, according to an *AL-AYYAM* report cited by SUNA.

### Syria

Syria has tried to improve relations with the United States but improved relations can never be at the expense of Syrian interests or principles, President Hafiz al-Asad stated in remarks reported by Damascus radio. Speaking to Syrian doctors residing in the United States, Al-Asad noted that Syria has told U.S. officials that it would be beneficial for both sides to have good relations, and he pointed out that Syrian criticism of the United States is directed against U.S. policy, not against the American people, whom the Syrians "admire and respect."

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## Source Denies Reports of Yasir 'Arafat Illness

*GF150829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Aug (WAKH) — A source close to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has denied that 'Arafat recently suffered from any type of serious diseases.

The Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted the source as saying that Yasir 'Arafat is carrying out his ordinary duties perfectly and that he is working day and night. [Passage indistict]

## 'Arafat Congratulates DPRK, Congolese Leaders

*JN151755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sent a congratulatory cable to DPRK President Kim Il-song yesterday on the 40th anniversary of liberation and triumph over fascism. Brother Abu 'Ammar lauded the friendly Korean people's struggle and their victory over fascism which gave impetus and support to the nation's struggle toward liberation and national independence. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed his confidence in the friendly Korean people's ability, under their courageous leadership, to overcome all foreign challenges and conspiracies and achieve the unity of Korea, thus achieving their supreme national dream.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar sent a similar congratulatory cable to the president of the People's Republic of the Congo on his country's national day. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed the PLO's thanks and apprepciation for the firm, principled stands of the Congolese people and Government in supporting our people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to regain their national rights.

## PLO Official Denies New Military Presence in Jordan

*GF151802 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 14 Aug 85 p 1*

[Samir Sa'd al-Din dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] In a statement to *AL-RIYAD*, a prominent Palestinian military official affirmed that the Palestinian resistance maintains no bases or a new military presence on Jordanian territory. He said that the aim of the enemy leaders' allegations in this respect is to pave the way for a hostile military action against Jordan.

Brigadier General Abu al-Mu'tasim Ahmad 'Afanah, deputy chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army, said that the Israelis are dismayed by the joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves and are attempting to place impediments in their way. These moves are based on supreme Arab interest and liberating the people from occupation. For this reason, the Israelis have alleged that PLO bases and camps are being set up in Jordan. He said: "In our turn, we emphasize that we have no new military presence in Jordan, and we have no intention of increasing our presence. He said that the "Badr forces" stationed in Jordan have been there for a long time and before our departure from Lebanon. Jordan has also denied these allegations, he said.

Abu al-Mu'tasim said: "The aim is to create an appropriate climate to attack Jordan which reveals Israel's designs on Arab territory."

Regarding the reports on the closure of the Palestinian camps in Tunisia and the PDRY, and the transportation of their forces to Algeria and Iraq, Brig Gen Abu al-Mu'tasim said that this is not so much a process of closing the camps as it is redistribution and training for the Palestinian forces in accordance with the requirements of Palestinian action; this is particularly after we adopted plans to escalate guerrilla operations inside the occupied territories. The media have begun to reflect the rise of these operations and the confusion that they cause to the Israeli enemy. This is carried out according to the resolutions of the Supreme Military Council which state that military action must go hand in hand with political action.

## Salah Khalaf To Visit Moscow 15 August

*GF151800 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, is expected to arrive in Moscow at a later time today on a visit to the Soviet Union lasting several days. During the visit, Brother Abu Iyad will hold talks with a number of senior Soviet officials pertaining to the latest developments in the Palestinian issue.

## BAHRAIN

### Soviet Tourism Delegation Visits Manama

*GF151406 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] A Soviet tourist delegation led by Yevgeniy Korolkov, deputy chief of the Middle Eastern department at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism [title as heard], is currently visiting Bahrain. He is the first Soviet official to visit Manama.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* reported today that the Soviet official met the day before yesterday with Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad. They held talks on cultural, tourist, and aviation issues between the two countries.

## KUWAIT

### Army on Alert Following Khark Island Attack

*LD161143 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1047 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Aug (KUNA) — Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today quoted a senior source at the Defense Ministry here as saying that the Kuwaiti Army has been placed on an extraordinary state of alert following the development that took place yesterday afternoon — following Iraq's announcement of the destruction of Khark Island. The source added that Kuwaiti radar followed the movements that took place in Gulf skies, particularly in the afternoon.

The source pointed out that Kuwaiti Army radar screens tracked the extraordinary activities that appeared in the skies, a matter which confirms that something serious did actually take place. The source ruled out an immediate reaction at the military level, but he recalled what oil tankers or merchant shipping might confront.

In reply to a question regarding the extent of Kuwait's preparedness for any emergency, the source said that Kuwait is prepared for any development that may take place or that aim at the region. The source did not rule out the possibility that extraordinary developments may occur along the whole of the Iraqi-Iranian battlefront and in most operational sectors that have recently witnessed some escalation.

### Defense Minister on 'Bright Star' Maneuvers

*GF151232 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 14 Aug 85 p 1*

[Excerpt] Kuwait's Defense Minister, Shaykh al-Salim al-Sabah yesterday denied reports that Kuwaiti troops had taken part in the "Bright Star" maneuvers with U.S. troops in Egypt earlier this month.

"We will not agree to contribute to any such thing. If we want to stage maneuvers we will carry them out in our own country and with our troops," he said.

The defense minister was commenting on reports that Kuwaiti officers had participated in the Bright Star 85 joint air, sea and land exercises with American and Egyptian troops in Egypt's western desert.

Shaykh Salim added, however, that it was possible to benefit from the military lessons learned during such exercises.

## PDRY

### Prime Minister Congratulates DPRK Counterpart

*GF151400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Aug 85*

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to DPRK Premier Kang Song-san]

[Text] On the occasion of the DPRK people's celebrations on the 40th anniversary of independence and the establishment of the DPRK, it is my pleasure to send you hearty congratulations and comradeship greetings wishing you good health and happiness, and the friendly Korean people abundant progress.

We emphasize our boundless solidarity for your just struggle against imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and for reuniting the Korean homeland on a peaceful and independent bases.

On this joyous occasion, I would like to express our government's determination to develop cooperation ties with the DPRK Government in all fields to serve our countries' and people's mutual interests.

### Commentary Views Murphy Tour, Israeli Reaction

*NC141632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "How Long Will the Israeli Veto Last?"]

[Text] The Israeli Government's current attitude is strange. Whenever a ray of hope for concrete steps toward an honorable Middle East solution filters through, Israeli officials hasten to obliterate this hope and obstruct these steps.

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, set out 2 days ago on a new tour of the region. He began with a visit to the Jordanian capital. Surprisingly enough, only few hours after Murphy's arrival in Amman, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was anxiously calling for an all-out Israeli attempt to obstruct Murphy's mission, describing Washington's plans for a meeting between Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a grave step that could put Israeli-U.S. relations to a difficult test.

We can hardly find justification for Shamir's position, made public before Murphy actually engaged in any activities in the area. Murphy's trip was arranged more than 2 months ago. It had been scheduled for July but was postponed to this month because of Israeli practices in the West Bank. Likewise, the meeting between Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was agreed upon more than 2 months ago. What is new then?

The Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has already visited many world capitals, meeting with senior French, Italian, Vatican, and PRC officials, and eliciting vocal support for its goals — namely, a just Middle East peace and recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination. It is now the United States' turn to begin a dialogue with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a step that is about to take place.

As late as Wednesday, when the Casablanca emergency Arab summit began its work, Washington was determined to engage in dialogue with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as soon as the summit ended and in light of the summit resolutions, which were hoped to give unambiguous backing to the Jordanian-Palestinian drive and to the U.S.-Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. The summit fell short of giving the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement the support that was hoped for. Shortly afterward, however, it was announced in Washington that both Reagan and Shultz had decided to send Murphy on a new Middle East tour. One of the major tasks of Murphy's Middle East tour is to discuss Palestinian representation in the peace process. This issue cannot be resolved without a direct meeting between Murphy and the Palestinians represented in the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

The Palestinian problem belongs, above all, to the Palestinians. No one can question their right to choose their own representatives to any negotiations. What kind of objection then is the Israeli foreign minister raising? Suppose Israeli officials continued to object to every step involving Palestinian representation to the peace talks. With whom, then, are the Palestinians going to negotiate, and how could peace be realized? Israel's attempts to wreck Murphy's mission are not conducive to Middle East peace. The continued Israeli veto to Palestinian representatives and to the Palestinian right to negotiate can only create a new deadlock. If the Israeli Government seriously wants peace, it has only one recourse: namely, to make Murphy's mission easier and stop putting obstacles on the way of U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. This dialogue is an indispensable prelude to further peace efforts.

### AL-AHRAM Condemns Workers' Expulsion From Libya

*NC160625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Aug (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* has denounced the measures taken by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi against honest Egyptian workers in Libya, his expulsion of 100,000 Egyptians, and the confiscation of their funds.

In an editorial to be published in its Friday edition, *AL-AHRAM* says that Al-Qadhdhafi's behavior does not reflect that of a statesman. Regrettably, his actions more closely resemble those of a gang leader or Mafia member.

According to *AL-AHRAM*, such crimes will not pass without an account being made. The Libyan people themselves denounce them and realize the dangers inherent in their continuation. The vanguard of the fraternal Libyan people will be the first to call Al-Qadhdhafi to account for these crimes. It is no exaggeration to say that the hour for this accounting is approaching.

*AL-AHRAM* expresses its regret and sadness over the conditions facing the fraternal Libyan people, who are living in a jail and suffering from repression and terrorism. The Libyan people's oil-rich country has become bankrupt because of the colonel's failed military adventures, in both the Arab and African arenas. The colonel has reaped nothing from his adventures except failure, defeat, and bitter disappointment.

### Israeli Acts in Occupied Territories Decried

*PM150914 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition*
*in Arabic 10 Aug 85 p 6*

[Sami Hasan Sirri article: "Peres and Kahanism: Different Methods, Same Objective"]

[Text] Israel always cites the excuse of maintaining security every time it decides to take new repressive and coercive actions against the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories. It did not need the excuse of the death of three Israelis in sporadic incidents last month in order to begin the implementation of a prior plan to end the Arab character of and Judaize the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel has no need for further excuses since it is playing the role of both judge and executioner, blatantly contravening every UN resolution, and disregarding the Amnesty International reports condemning oppression, coercion, and torture.

In fact it ridicules world public opinion because, as an Israeli leader said, "these are not bullets aimed at the chest of Israel."

Last week the Israeli Government decided to expel Palestinians who it believes constitute a threat to security in the occupied Arab territories, detain them without trial, close every Arab newspaper that violates press censorship rules, and build more jails in the occupied territories.

These measures were coupled with hysterical calls for revenge against the Arabs. In fact there was an extremist demonstration in 'Affula in northern Israel demanding the expulsion of the Arabs, which is exactly the slogan put forward by the terrorist Israeli Rabbi Meir Kahane. In fact, Yitzhaq Shamir himself has advocated dealing with the Arab citizens with an iron fist by diminishing the role of the Higher Court of Justice in the occupied territories and applying the death sentence.

Although the Israeli Labor paper *DAVAR* warned against irresponsible acts of revenge because this would fortify what it termed "Israeli Nazism," it is clear to us that Shimon Peres' government is exploiting the anti-Arab atmosphere which is being whipped up by Jewish terrorist organizations in order to speed up the implementation of the program of Judaizing the occupied territories so that the land will be without a people and the cause will be lost.

It has also become clear to us that trial of the members of Jewish terrorist organizations who committed ugly crimes against the Arabs with the aim of intimidating them and forcing them to leave were no more than sham trials and that the Israeli Government is overtly and covertly seeking to gradually achieve the objectives of those terrorist organizations with regard to the Arabs. It is taking steps that would appear to be security measures in response to Arab "attacks" and is resorting to actions that can only be described as official terrorism, which all are part of the long-term program to swallow all the Palestinian territories.

Judging from what is happening now, it appears that Kahanism, or the wave of extremist Jewish terror against the Arabs, is winning and is imposing its will on Peres' government, particularly since a recent opinion poll in Israel has shown that young electors in particular are inclined to support Kahane. This is bound to restrict the freedom of Peres' government in moving toward an agreement on the terms of negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as part of the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

But Kahanism states its intentions clearly and unequivocally. It declares its insistence on seeking to oust the Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. Meanwhile the Israeli Government is shy about declaring its real intentions, although it is working for the same objective as Kahanism. But it does so with perverted methods and gradually, giving its actions different labels that might find acceptance from the world but fail to move the Arabs at all. Such descriptions include: security measures, combating terror, and protecting innocent civilians.

## Briefs

**Italian Energy Grant** — Cairo, Aug 15 (MENA) — Italy is to grant Egypt 3 million dollars for the Ministry of Power and Energy to finance the establishment of the Egyptian Organisation for the Development of New and Renewable Energy. This is in addition to Italy's quota in the EEC 12 million dollars grant also assigned for the same purpose. A statement to this effect was made here today by Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abazah following his meeting today with Italian Ambassador Elio Giuffrida. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in English 1355 GMT 15 Aug 85 NC*]

### Communique Issued on 'Destroyed' Khark Island

*JN151632 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Communique No 1,927 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

And how many cities, with more power than the city which has driven thee out, have we destroyed for their sins? And there was none to aid them. [Koranic verses]

O birds of prey, follow us to the front. O glorious Iraqis, O Arabs everywhere. It is a great day of victory. These are the glad tidings we bring to the brothers, the mothers, the fathers, and the sons. It is a glorious day in great Iraq's history. It is an immortal day in the history of the nation and its sons everywhere. With God's will, support, and victory, we have crushed Khark Island. Yes, my brothers, Khark Island has been destroyed. Let us all thank God for this great victory.

On this blessed day, in the afternoon of Thursday, 15 August 1985, our Air Force eagles rose in anger in order to champion the cause of their nation and people. They left their lairs, relying on God, carrying stones of fire. They headed for the artery of evil and the outlet from which the tyrants export their oil. They headed for Khark Island.

At 1515 today [1115 GMT], our eagles dealt their crushing, deadly blow. O proud Iraqis, Khark Island has been destroyed. This island has been transformed into a pile of burning rubble. God is great, God is great, God is great, God is great. Thank God for His victory. Let the despicable be accursed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 August 1985

### TV Shows 'Destruction'

*JN152007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1948 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Baghdad Television this evening showed pictures of the destruction of Khark Island today by Iraqi fighter planes. The pictures depicted the Iraqi planes' accurate hits on many areas on the island. Columns of smoke were clearly seen rising from the eastern and western jetties. The pictures showed that an oil tanker near one of the jetties was hit.

### Spokesman Denies Plane Downed

*JN152037 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Iraq has denied that any of its planes were downed during the raid on Khark Island this afternoon. An Iraqi military spokesman this evening said that Iranian allegations about downing an Iraqi plane are intended to alleviate the effects of the disaster that has befallen them. On another level, the spokesman refuted Iranian allegations about Iraqi losses in today's battle in the Al-Shihabi area of the II Army Corps Sector. He said that we lost 3 martyrs for 300 Iranians killed and 70 captured.

### Air Force Commander on Khark

*JN160752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, has emphasized that the destruction of Iran's Khark Island by Iraqi fighter planes yesterday afternoon is considered one of the accurate and well-planned operations that will have a great impact on the Iranian regime's economy and war machine. In a statement published by the Iraqi Defense Ministry newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH* today, the Air Force commander said Iraqi pilots managed to penetrate the Iranian defenses on the island and to destroy them in a hail of shells. He stressed that following 5 years of war the Iraqi Air Force has grown stronger. We possess means and methods which will force the Iranian regime to submissively yield to the logic of right and peace.

In another statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published here today, the Air Force commander said the destruction of Khark Island is a special and very big operation with regard to the progress of the war and to the influence and accurate work of the Iraqi Air Force. He added that this island and its defenses was considered a strong Iranian citadel. Iran concentrated the strongest means it possesses with the aim of protecting this vital, key artery in order to maintain its economy and war machine, as it possesses no other similar source of power.

He pointed out that this strike will have a tremendous impact on Iran and the Iranian forces, proving that they cannot resist the Iraqi power and ability as well as its leadership, which is preparing all the requirements of the battle in terms of men and weapons. He emphasized that this strike was completely successful because the hits were 100 percent accurate and because all the Iraqi fighter planes returned safely to base.

He described the destruction of the island as one of the most accurate operations carried out by the Iraqi Air Force and the most effective blow to the enemy's economic and moral situation. He stressed that the Iranian regime no longer has any hope of defending itself and its vital targets. These targets will be exposed to strikes at any moment. The Iraqi Air Force will present new things and surprises during the war because it is growing fast in terms of equipment, training, and plans.

In conclusion, he said: There are other Iranian strategic targets within our reach. We view them in accordance with the priority of operations and proper circumstances and await a decision regarding them.

### Air Force Commander to Husayn

*JN151919 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Cable from Air Force commander to President Saddam Husayn; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Dear President, Sir, after thanking Almighty God, the Air Force — commander, officers, and other ranks — brings to the leader of the nation's march and the symbol of its awakening the glad news of a new victory over the gang of tyranny, ignorance, and aggression. This is a day of rejoicing in our great Iraq. Your eagles have mounted a daring, successful, and impeccable operation, which is considered a paragon in terms of planning, as well as implementation, against the artery of the enemy's resources —Khark Island. Our eagles scored direct, accurate, and destructive hits on their targets.

God has granted us success. Inspired by your instructions, your sons realized victory through their determination and by implementing a plan which will be a lesson for future generations. This plan had been prepared for a long time until you chose the moment for its implementation. It was an immense success in terms of realistic calculations, accurate training, and precise implementation. With high morale, they raised the slogan: We will court martyrdom so that Iraq will remain one, chaste, and free from filth.

O Leader President: Your Air Force has always been prepared to carry out this task in an almost perfect manner. The day came when our outstanding leader chose the moment at which the strike would have the greatest effect on the enemy. Thus, this battle will be added to the victories and battles of our great Army.

O Leader President: Your eagles returned safe and triumphant, surrounded by God's care. And while your impregnable Air Force is proving that it is at the behest of your leadership, which has trained and greatly developed it, the members of this Air Force have taken a faithful oath to continue the march with vehemence. They will continue their high-level combat readiness in order to pound the Khomeyniite and Zionist dens and all those who support them to the extent that Iraq's arm can reach —an arm that is powerful and decisive. Their determination will be supported by God. From God we seek success and support. May you live as a leader of our victory. May Iraq live victorious by your leadership. If you support God, He will support you and establish your feet firmly on the ground.

[Signed] Air Force Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force, 15 August 1985

### Khark Victory Celebrated

*JN152101 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2053 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA)— People in all parts of Iraq have come out in mammoth demonstrations to hail the destruction by Iraqi planes of the Iranian Khark Island today. The masses saluted the Iraqi pilots because they have destroyed the artery of evil and the Iranian regime's mainstay, from which they derive the funds to continue aggression on Iraq. The masses expressed their absolute readiness to sacrifice their blood in defense of the eastern frontier of the Arab homeland and defeat Iranian aggression, which aims to desecrate the soil of the homeland.

### AL-THAWRAH Justifies Attack

*JN160817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* stresses that in destroying Iran's Khark Island yesterday afternoon Iraq exercised its natural and legitimate right to defend its people, the sovereignty of its land, and the sanctity of its sacred territory. In an editorial today, the paper adds that what Iraq did yesterday had to be done in order to teach the Iranian regime the lesson it deserves for the crimes it committed against the Iraqi people. It continues: The Iranian regime imagined that Khark would continue to provide it with the necessary means to continue its aggression against Iraq. It did not imagine that Iraq could inflict a severe and deterrent punishment on it.

The paper points out that the Iranian regime, along with its Zionist and so-called Arab allies, wagered on exhausting Iraq economically, but Iraq proved to them the contrary not only by shattering their wicked wager but also by destroying Khark Island and placing the Iranian regime face to face with economic exhaustion. It asserts that Iraq has always warned the Iranian regime and tried to make it understand through words and warning strikes that none of its dens or pillars of aggression is far from the Iraqi air strikes.

### KUNA: Attack Only Damages Jetty

*LD161308 Kuwait KUNA in English 1124 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Excerpt] London, Aug 16 (KUNA) — Damage to Iran's Khark Island oil terminal would not impair the Islamic Republic's ability to export crude, informed Gulf sources told KUNA here Friday.

Iraqi warplanes, which attacked the terminal yesterday, had only damaged one of the island's tanker loading jetties, the sources said.

The "H" jetty, so named because of its shape, had not so far been damaged and this was the one at which supertankers loaded Iranian oil for the shuttle service to Sirri Island, they added.

Iran had set up the shuttle to take crude from Khark to Sirri, further down the gulf and out of the range of Iraqi warplanes, from where it could be picked up by other vessels on behalf of its customers, they recalled.

Last night Iraq announced its air raid had caused the total destruction of Khark and "reduced it to ashes."

### Iranian Offensive 'Crushed'; 300 Iranians Killed

*JN151728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1644 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Iraq has announced that its Armed Forces, in a fierce battle, crushed an offensive by the Iranian regime's forces in the Al-Shihabi area of the II Army Corps sector.

A military spokesman said a short while ago that the Iraqi Armed Forces destroyed the attacking force and inflicted heavy casualties. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to 300 killed, whose bodies are still on the battle field, and a great number wounded. The spokesman added that 70 enemy men were captured and great quantities of hardware and equipment were destroyed, among which are three tanks, one 106mm gun, and a quantity of medium and light weapons. The spokesman also said that a quantity of serviceable weapons was captured. The rest of the enemy troops fled, pursued by Iraqi fire.

The spokesman noted that Staff Lieutenant General Diya' Tawfiq Ibrahim supervised the crushing of the enemy offensive and that Staff Brigadier General Sa'd 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Salih, commander of the Al-Shihabi Forces, directed the battle. The battle was fought by the 114th Brigade, under Brigadier General Munir Sultan Muhammad, and by the 1st Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel As'ad 'Abbas Sa'id. It was also fought by the 18th Mechanized Regiment of the 70th Armored Brigade commanded by Major Farid Muhammad 'Arif.

The spokesman said that the Khomeyniites have again tried to find a way to save them from the quagmire of defeat, justify their continuous aggression, and solve their dilemma which they created for themselves, inspired by Zionist schemes and by instigation from the so-called Arabs, the traitors of the Arab nation. However, they failed, as always, when they confronted Iraq's impregnablity.

The spokesman asserted, in conclusion, that the dreams of the ignorant, vile Iranian regime have failed, reaping instead black results and further defeats and setbacks at the hands of great Iraq.

### Army Corps Commander to Husayn

*JN152016 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Cable from the commander of the II Army Corps to President Saddam Husayn —read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

It was not we that wronged them: They wronged their own souls. [Koranic verse]

To President Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him. With love and sincerity to our leader, we bring to you the glad tidings of the new victory, which your great soldiers have realized. Our cruel enemies have again tried their bad luck with your hero fighters from the heroic Al-Shihabi Forces. At 0300 today [2300 GMT on 14 August], the enemy attacked some of our forward units in the Al-Shihabi area in a desperate attempt to establish a foothold.

At dawn, our proud men, who were lying in wait for the enemy, confronted the enemy forces. Your infantry men attacked enemy troops, and were supported by our tank fire, our artillery, and our helicopter gunships. Before 1200 [0800 GMT], they liberated the entire area from the filth of the aggressors. They tore up the enemy remnants and left them as food for the birds of prey and wild beasts. Only those who were captured or fled, licking their wounds, escaped death. Great quantities of enemy hardware and equipment were captured.

Dear victorious leader: We made you a promise and have fulfilled our promise. From here, from the liberated Iraqi land of Al-Shihabi, and on behalf of the Al-Shihabi Forces and the fighters of the heroic II Army Corps —commanders, officers, and other ranks —I renew our promise that we will preserve your trust with our blood and souls. May God preserve you, victorious leader. God is great. Glory and victory to our great Iraq and its inspired leader. And so will the unjust assailants know what vicissitides their affairs will take.

[Signed] the Staff Lieutenant General, commander of the II Army Corps, 15 August 1985

### Iranian Advance Attempt in Fakkeh Area Stopped

*JN160710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0703 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military source announced today that the Iraqi Armed Forces crushed an attempt by the Iranian forces to advance toward Iraqi positions in the Fakkeh area in the southern sector of the operational theater this morning. The military source told INA that Iraqi forces killed more than 80 Iranians and destroyed large amounts of weapons and equipment. He indicated that the Iraqi forces suffered no losses.

### Spokesman Details Battle

*JN161240 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In another naive attempt to extricate itself from its impasse and to hide the disaster that befell it on Khark Island yesterday at the hands of our brave pilots — an operation which has become the talk of the whole world — the tyrant clique attempted to attack our forward positions in the Fakkeh area of the IV Army Corps sector at 0300 today [2300 GMT 15 August]. A fierce battle ensued in which the steadfastness and resolve of the Iraqi soldiers were manifested.

Our brave forces, through a well-planned, well-implemented scheme, crushed the enemy offensive. The enemy forces were not able to reach even our forward barriers but were wiped out in no-man's-land as the attacking force was crushed. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to more than 105 killed and many more wounded and captured. Large quantities of weapons, hardware, and equipment were destroyed.

The devastating deterrent operation was supervised by Staff Major General Sadiq Sultan Ahmad, commander of the Hittin Forces. The battle was waged by the forces of Abu 'Ubaydah under the command of Staff Colonel Ahmad Hashim 'Awdah, through the heroic 108th Brigade under the command of Staff Colonel Muqdir Hashim Hudhayya and the 3d Regiment under the command of Major Salim Hasan Mahal, who was assisted by Captain 'Allawi 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Atallah, commander of the 1st Company.

God bless our brave men — officers and other ranks. Let the rascal Khomeyniites know that they will reap only further defeats and losses, with God's help. The Iraqis' heroism and military achievements will always be admired by the world and by free men and noble people everywhere.

[Dated] 16 August 1985

## USSR's Yazkuliyev Receives Irrigation Minister

*JN160858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug (INA) — Bally Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud in the Kremlin here today. During the meeting they reviewed the developing relations between the two friendly countries and ways to bolster them on various levels.

'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud is leading the delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society to celebrations of the Soviet-Iraqi friendship week which began here yesterday.

## Delegation Meets USSR Friendship Societies Head

*JN151142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0932 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (INA) — The delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Soviety led by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud met here today with Mrs Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

CPSU Central Committee member Kruglova hailed the bilateral friendship relations that developed through the social organizations which seek to promote bilateral relations in the service of the two friendly peoples. She added that about 40 institutes and establishments in the USSR are operating within the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, whose activities are centered on acquainting people with the developed bilateral relations which are 60 years old.

'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud praised the developed bilateral relations and said that these relations have witnessed remarkable development since Iraq's revolution in 1968. He stressed Iraq's desire for peace out of its belief in this principle which is rejected by the Iranian regime, a regime which insists on continuing the war despite the regional, individual, and international efforts, which are supported by the USSR, to end this war. He disclosed the Iranian regime's role in exposing the region to external threats through its continuation of the war for the 5th year.

### Armed Forces Chief Receives U.S. Navy Secretary

*JN151737 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1705 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, at his office this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, a number of high-ranking officers, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

The U.S. secretary of the Navy arrived in Amman this afternoon. He was received by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

### 'Arafat Receives USSR Charge d'Affaires in Amman

*JN151305 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently in Amman, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires (Vladimir Vodyakhin) this afternoon. 'Arafat conveyed to him an important message for the Soviet leadership on current developments and the situation in the region.

#### Postpones Departure

*GF151404 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0930 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has postponed leaving Amman until a later date following a request from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan who met with him immediately after his talks with Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs yesterday.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* reported from Amman that Murphy stipulated the PLO's recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and its public pledge to consider the dialogue with the United States a door for negotiations with the Israeli Government before the U.S. delegation's approval to sit with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The newspaper added that the Jordanian officials refused to accept these conditions. However, they pledged that the PLO would agree to them once dialogue with the United States begins.

### Papers Comment on Murphy's Mideast Tour

#### SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial

*JN150941 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Aug 85 pp 1, 19*

[Editorial: "Murphy's Visit and Preparation for the Next Step"]

[Text] Murphy's visit to the region and his talks with Jordanian officials are an earnest U.S. follow-up of the developments in the Arab region and an attempt to explore the possibilities and special circumstances of the forthcoming phase concerning the initiation of a U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation within the framework of the Casablanca summit resolutions and the positive stands toward the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

Despite the U.S. secretary of state's recent statements that reassured the angry Israeli stand, the U.S. continuation to follow up the steps agreed upon to push the peace process despite the Israeli countercampaign reflects the seriousness and commitment of the U.S. side to begin preliminary talks between the United States and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

It is clear that the U.S. stand has surmounted its previous commitment to exclude the Palestinians from any peace talks. The PLO cannot be ignored in any true search for peace, especially since it is now moving within a framework of Jordanian-Palestinian action that is gaining international and Arab support every day — a framework that reflects the seriousness and positiveness of Jordanians and Palestinians to search for a just and real opportunity for peace.

The overt threat contained in recent Israeli statements against Jordan and the PLO, as well as the clear censure expressed by Yitzhaq Shamir which warned that any progress in the U.S. talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will ruin U.S.-Israeli relations, are all stands that reflect Israel's principled policies against Palestinians and peace. They also reflect the effect of political extremism represented by Shamir and his bloc on the Israeli Government's stand toward peace possibilities.

Israel is still revolving in the delusions of the Camp David phase that has diminished into some sort of formal peace between Egypt and Israel. The theory of liberated land and autonomy for inhabitants still dominates the thinking of Israel's politicians who prefer expansion in the occupied Arab territories to any possible peace formula. Therefore, they fabricate excuses to foil any U.S. move that does not coincide with their policies and they publicly adhere to previous U.S. reservations toward the PLO and Palestinians and to direct negotiations and Camp David. This is because the Israeli politicians know that these excuses will torpedo any possibility for peace now as they did in the past.

Perhaps, the Casablanca summit conference's emphasis on the spirit of the Fes resolutions, the complete Israeli withdrawal, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the idea of a comprehensive international conference as the umbrella for peace dialogue are assurances of the Arabs' seriousness to search for an honorable peace that safeguards Arab rights and achieves permanent security for this region's peoples. This emphasis could be a real prelude to future talks that respect Arab rights as well as the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to participate in talks and defend their rights on equal footing with others.

#### AL-RA'Y Editorial

*JN151049 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Aug 85 pp 1, 23*

[Editorial: "Murphy's Mission"]

[Text] No one can predict the outcome of Murphy's current visit to Jordan and the region although it clearly aims at preparing for the imminent dialogue between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. Administration.

It is no longer a secret that the Jordanian-Palestinian side is ready to enter into dialogue and it has the delegation, the ideas, and the clear vision which qualify it for the dialogue. This means that the results of Murphy's mission will be determined by the extent of the U.S. Administration's readiness to enter into the dialogue.

True, the arrival of the U.S. assistant secretary of state in Amman and his talks with the high-ranking Jordanian officials are a sign that the Jordanian-Palestinian move has been able to prevent the freezing of the U.S. Administration's responsibility toward the [Palestine] cause, but this result, important as it is, is only the first step toward the general aims of the move urging the U.S. Administration to assume a positive role, which starts by holding a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and ends with convening an international conference under whose umbrella a just and comprehensive solution to the cause is achieved. Therefore, the hostile official Israeli stand on Murphy's visit to Amman — a stand whose motives and aims are understood since they are in line with the Israeli policy which seeks to maintain the state of no peace, no war in the region since this helps Israel to further achieve its expansionist designs. If Murphy's mission is crowned by success and leads to starting the dialogue, it would be an important sign that the U.S. Administration has started to regain its balanced policy toward the issue and that it is serious in assuming a positive role to restore peace in the region. The aspired dialogue is not an object in itself, but represents the motive to activate the peace process and to achieve a just, comprehensive solution of the cause under the international umbrella.

### Comment on Israel's Attitude to Peace Process

*JN151240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the U.S. secretary of state's two messages to the heads of the Israeli Government, Peres and Shamir, the Israeli position on the peace process has not changed. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has opposed the talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, claiming that Jordan must enter into direct talks with Israel; Yitzhaq Shamir announced that any meeting between U.S. envoy Richard Murphy and the Palestinian representatives would be a very grave step that could have an impact on peace and security in the region.

These Israeli Government reactions have come at a time when the U.S. envoy is holding talks with the Jordanian side that center on an exchange of opinion on matters related to the preparations for a meeting between the U.S. side and a Jordanian- Palestinian delegation in order to hold a dialogue that would pave the way for an international conference through which an earnest effort would be made to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

If the exchange of opinion between the Jordanian and U.S. Governments on matters that are considered preparatory to creating the atmosphere for a political resolution of the crisis in the region is arousing all these negative reactions from the Israeli government, with its Alignment and Likud, then any real move toward the achievement of just and lasting peace in the region is bound to be met with total rejection by Israel. The prelude indicates the end result. The prelude of the Israeli position on the Murphy tour do not encourage the exploration of space prospects in the Middle East in view of this intransigent Israeli attitude, which does not want to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people or even admit the existence of this people in the region.

Israel's logic in rejecting the U.S. move toward a solution in the Middle East is in itself a very grave step, to borrow the words that Shamir used when justifying his rejection of these moves. The move toward finding the means of a peaceful solution cannot but lead to the desired just peace in the region, contrary to what is being said by the Alignment and Likud leaders in the Israeli Government. The outcome of the Israeli Government's declared position on the current Murphy tour underlines the difficulty of the U.S. move toward holding talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It also indicates the possibility of undermining the U.S. effort due to this chronic Israeli intransigence.

The Jordanian-Palestinian move was taken in broad daylight and has come up with open ideas and opinions. There is nothing in them that we want to keep secret from anyone. They also enjoy Arab and international support. So it is up to the United States to decide as to how much responsibility it is ready to assume in its capacity as a superpower with well-known influence on Israel and how far it is ready to go toward the achievement of just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

### Israeli Objections to Arab Peace Plan Discussed

*JN160811 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Aug 85 pp 1, 15*

[Editorial: "Murphy and the Israeli No's"]

[Text] It is not strange that Peres and Shamir, in the presence of Murphy, reiterated Israel's rejection of dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. Administration as well as PLO participation in the peace process in the region.

It is clear that the rejection of dialogue is a form of Israeli arrogance and interference in others' affairs. This rejection is aimed at proving that Israel can prevent the United States from taking any preliminary step toward peace without Israeli approval and that Israel is able to direct U.S. policy in the region as it likes.

The Israeli rejection of PLO participation in the peace process is a deliberate rejection of the Palestinian people's political presence and rights, or a manifestation of the futile Israeli pronouncement that the Palestinian people are a foreign community residing on Israeli territory.

It is no secret that the desired outcome of the Israeli no's is to prevent the promotion of the peace march in the region and to maintain the no peace, no war situation so that Israel can annex Palestinian territory, expel its owners, liquidate the question, and face the world with an non-negotiable situation.

It goes without saying that the Israeli no's will provide a real test for Murphy and the U.S. Administration. It is certain that it is not in the interest of the United States to make its role and action subject to Israel's will, nor is it in the United States' interest for the U.S. Administration to accept the Israeli adherence to the no peace, no war situation in the region. Despite the fact that Israel regards it as the way to achieve its ambitions, this situation is associated with risks and consequences that may result from its continuation and that are too grave to be controlled by any party after they explode.

The Arab peace plan has opened up a real opportunity to return stability to the region. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has provided the mechanism to implement the plan. The emergency Arab summit in Casablanca expressed appreciation for the joint Jordanian- Palestinian action.

Thus, the Arabs have done their best to exploit the last opportunity to attain a political solution that returns legitimate rights to their owners and real peace to the region. Therefore, the U.S. Administration should confront the challenge represented by the Israeli no's, which are hostile to peace and stability in the region.

## Junblatt To Depart for Europe, USSR 15 Aug

*NC150730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, is scheduled to leave today for Europe. From there he will travel to the Soviet Union. It has been learned that his tour will last until the end of this month.

According to press reports, Minister Junblatt will meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam before departing for Europe. Khaddam will meet with a number of National Union Front members today.

It has been reported that Minister Junblatt's visit to the Soviet Union is in response to an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee.

## Sources Conflict on Junblatt Plans for 19 Aug Meeting

*NC150941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Sources close to Minister Salim al-Huss have quoted him as saying that during his consultations with Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Prime Minister Karami, an understanding was reached to convene a ministerial meeting at the Government House shortly. In addition to Karami and Al-Huss, Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt will participate in the meeting to discuss activating the government.

Sources close to Minister Birri have said that the meeting is likely to be held Monday. Sources close to Minister Junblatt, however, have said that he will not attend the meeting because he will be out of the country.

## Officials Comment on Murphy's Mideast Tour

### Minister al-Huss

*NC151350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has stated: We do not expect anything good to come from the current Middle East tour by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state. Commenting on Murphy's trip, Al-Huss affirmed: Basically, we do not expect the U.S. initiative to achieve any positive results. We are accustomed to the United States not acting unless it is in the interests of Israel. We are the ones who have suffered the most from the policy pursued by Washington in its dealings with regional issues of the Middle East. America has never moved an inch from its policy of adopting Israel and antagonizing the Arabs. What good can Arabs now expect from current U.S. efforts? Under the circumstances, we see no reason for some Arabs, particularly parties to the Amman agreement, to pursue the inevitably unproductive course charted by the U.S. policy for our region.

Do they not realize that Israel opposes even a meeting between their joint delegation and a U.S. delegation? Do they not realize that such a meeting, if it takes place, would not produce any positive results for the Arabs, if only because the United States has nothing more to offer than what Israel allows it to offer? Do they not realize that Israel cannot possibly accept the proposal to hold discussions with Arabs unless they constitute direct negotiations? Do they not realize that direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israel, if held, would be futile because Israel is not prepared to discuss the evacuation of Jerusalem, its withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza strip, or the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return to their occupied territory? These are vital national demands which were included in the Fes statement.

If all this is known, Al-Huss added, then why the U.S. move and why are the Arabs pursuing it? We do not see that anything is happening in the region as a result of Murphy's appearance after the Casablanca summit other than the consolidation of the causes for division among the Arabs. This is what the United States and Israel are simultaneously demanding. Lebanon is the first to pay the price for Arab divisions because of the disintegration within its domestic front.

In conclusion, Al-Huss noted: We Lebanese do not hesitate to nourish this disintegration daily with our own hands and tongues. We are doing nothing to save ourselves from its harm.

### Islamic Unification's Sha'ban

*NC151007 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 14 Aug 85 p 5*

[Excerpts] Tripoli — *AL-NAHAR* — Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, has said: "The Muslims in Lebanon, who destroyed the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut for Murphy and for America, are capable, God willing, of thwarting all conspiracies to establish a new agreement of submission to Israel." It is his expectation "that soon Murphy will not be able to return to this area because the people will greet him with stones."

Commenting on new U.S. activities in the region, Sha'ban stated: "Evil American attempts to make everyone give in to peace with Israel will continue. It appears that the Arabs are somewhat willing to do so. Anyone who allies himself with Al-Sadat's Egypt and with Camp David, who establishes relations with them, and who convenes Arab conferences will no doubt take the same course as that chosen by Al-Sadat. I believe that those who met in Casablanca are trying to attain peace with Israel as Egypt has done."

"The people who killed Al-Sadat will also kill those who follow his policy. Our battle with Israel is a continuous one aimed at erasing the Israeli presence and restoring Palestine to the Islamic fold."

Sha'ban described Murphy's current tour of the area as "a new plot to consolidate Israel and to disrupt Arab ranks. This has happened in the past and it might happen again in the future. A Muslim awakening is the practical reply to Murphy. The day soon will come when all treacherous regimes will fall. Then the operation to liberate Palestine will begin and continue until Israel no longer exists."

## Amal Reportedly Promises Not To Harm Spanish Envoy

*NC151230 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The Spanish ambassador returned to Beirut today after having been absent since 29 July. In a news conference held at his residence in Al-Hadath soon after his arrival, the ambassador said that the Spanish Embassy would remain open in Lebanon as long as security conditions there continued to improve. However, if conditions deteriorated and embassy employees were threatened, then matters would change, he stressed. The ambassador reported that Amal movement officials in Madrid had given assurances that they would not harm the ambassador in Lebanon. He disclosed that the Lebanese Government has taken security measures to protect the Spanish Embassy and its employees.

Regarding Lebanese prisoners in Spain, the ambassador said: I am prepared to intervene and to carry out further contacts in order to resolve this problem. He also explained that entry visas for Spain require the Spanish Government's approval.

## Franjiyah, Al-Murr Discuss Solution to 'Crisis'

*NC151400 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah received former Minister Michel al-Murr in Ihdin today. Carlos Khuri, Deputy 'Abdallah al-Rasi, and Robert Franjiyah were also present. Their 90-minute meeting included a discussion of the most recent security and political developments in Lebanon. The various proposed solutions for Lebanon's crisis were reviewed as well.

After the meeting, Minister al-Murr said: Our visit today is part of the ongoing process of consultations in the wake of the important meeting that took place 2 weeks ago. The ultimate aim of that session was to achieve national accord in Lebanon, while its outward purpose was Christian reconciliation.

When asked if he and President Franjiyah have devised a plan for solving the Lebanese crisis, Al-Murr pointed out: We discussed this subject. However, the two of us cannot draw up a plan on our own. I think President Franjiyah will submit proposals for a solution in the near future. I can say that we are on the threshold of a stage that might include a final solution to the crisis.

## Franjiyah Denies Being Presidential Candidate

*NC160854 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Interview with former President Sulayman Franjiyah by unidentified correspondent from *AL-HAWADITH* magazine on 9 August; place not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Question: It is being said that the meetings currently being convened will not produce their full effect until a new president is in power. The rumor is that you will become the new president of the Republic!

Answer: I hope to see a new president in office as soon as possible. As for myself, I am 73 years old. My concentration span is no longer than 2 hours per day. I would not allow myself to take over the presidency and then give the job only 1 or 2 hours. This is not the way it should be. When I was president, I used to work from 0600 to 2400. This is true. Now, however, I cannot possibly do this.

Question: There are several candidates for president. Do you have one of your own?

Answer: The Chamber of Deputies is the body authorized to do the selection and election. There is no shortage of eligible candidates.

## Hamadah Leaves for Damascus for 'Urgent' Talks

*NC160920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah left Beirut for Damascus at noon today. He will hold urgent consultations regarding current political and security developments in Lebanon with Syrian officials, Minister Walid Junblatt, and leaders of the National Union Front.

Before leaving for Damascus, Hamadah met with Education Minister Salim al-Huss and telephoned Amal movement leader Minister Nabih Birri. He also telephoned Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munaynimah.

## TWA Plane To Be Flown From Beirut Airport

*NC160905 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] According to Beirut airport sources, the TWA jetliner, parked at the airport since it was hijacked, will leave the airport today. It will be flown by two pilots from the Middle East Airways.

## Lebanese Forces' Political Plan Detailed

*GF160412 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 14 Aug 85 p 14*

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Forces are quietly trying to launch their political plan in response to the plan launched by the National Union Front. An official source in eastern Beirut told *AL-WATAN* about the most important points of the plan. The plan is based on the following points:

— A call for decentralization and possibly proposing a federation that would grant legitimacy to the currently existing situation within sectarian cantons belonging to one state.

— A call for attaining a final solution on the regime and legislation to prevent a renewal of civil war and disputes over top posts and senior positions.

— Adopting the sectarian cantonist regime and affirming the rejection of either the religious or secular regime.

— Lebanon's commitment to the Arab option in return for refraining from binding it with union or merger policies.

— Affirmation of free enterprise and the adoption of a new and sophisticated educational, social, and constructional policy.

The source says that the Lebanese Forces are currently seeking to form a delegation which will present these ideas on the regional and international levels to probe reactions before the projects begin.

### Intense Beirut Fighting Flares Up 15 Aug

*NC151958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The wild and indiscriminate shelling which affected most of the eastern areas became noticeably less intense about an hour ago. Brummanah and Bayt Miri were shelled at 2120 today. Beirut's combat lines and its southern suburb, which was the scene of some small-scale fighting, have also become rather calm. In addition, there were limited exchanges of fire in the mountain area along the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat-Ra's al-Jabal combat line.

After some intensive efforts tonight by a number of political and military leaders, this deterioration in security was brought under control. Exchanges took place among Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, Minister Nabih Birri, and a number of commanders from the security forces. Those involved promised to abide by the cease-fire agreement at 2015, that is, within 30 minutes. This will allow the units directly affected by the fighting to be informed of these developments. According to initial reports, 3 people were killed and well over 20 were wounded.

#### 9 Killed, Over 60 Injured

*NC160518 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] The inhabitants of Beirut and other Lebanese areas have lived through another night of mad shelling, which left about 9 people dead and well over 60 wounded. Enormous material damage was also sustained.

### Israeli Forces Shell Tyre from Border Strip

*NC151848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The NNA correspondent in the south has reported that Tyre came under heavy artillery fire from Israeli enemy forces this afternoon. More than 10 shells fell in the city and on its beach, causing much damage to property. The shelling continued until this evening at the rate of 1 shell every 5 minutes.

At 1800, four shells fell north of Tyre, and one of them caused extensive damage to a house. The shelling appeared to be coming from the area of Yarin village, in the border strip.

### Israeli Gunboats Fired on Off Tripoli Coast 15 Aug

*NC160545 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Islamic Unification Movement sources have reported that Israeli gunboats were fired upon as they tried to approach the Tripoli coast yesterday. It has also been learned that both the Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid Palestinian camps have instituted a state of alert in anticipation of any emergency.

### Israel Accused of Destroy Water Network in South

*NC160643 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, general secretary of the Nasirite Popular Organization, yesterday accused Israel and its agent Lahd militias of blowing up the main water network at Al-Safi spring, thus depriving thousands of citizens in villages in the south and western Al-Biqa' of water. According to Sa'd, this act demonstrates Israel's failure to come to terms with the national resistance and the steadfastness of those living in the south.

Sa'd called on international organizations to intervene immediately and stop these Israeli attempts to force southerners from their land and villages. These practices, he stated, are reminiscent of those undertaken by the Nazis during their march on European capitals.

### Ba'th Party Claims Attack on Israeli Checkpoint

*NC151704 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Qadir, a national resistance fighter, used his car, which was loaded with 100 kg of TNT, to attack a checkpoint manned by members of the Israeli occupation forces and Lahd's militia this afternoon. The assault on the Bayt Yahun crossing point in the Bint Jubayl district left a large number of Israeli soldiers and militiamen dead or wounded.

The Israeli military spokesman admitted that the operation took place, but claimed that only one member of Lahd's militia was killed by the blast.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon issued a statement a short while ago claiming responsibility for this operation.

## Al-Asad Speaks on U.S. Middle East Policy

*JN152205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1815 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad met with a large number of Syrian doctors, who are living in the United States and who took part in the first conference of Syrian doctors living in the United States, at the Al-Dimashqiyah Hall at 1130 today.

President al-Asad talked to the expatriate doctors about Syria's multifaceted struggle. He said: We in Syria are living under very difficult circumstances principally created by Israel, whose sole dream is expansion and achieving its unwavering and everlasting objective of establishing the State of Israel stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates.

The president spoke about the conspiracy of the Muslim Brotherhood gang, which tried to involve religion in the issue. He said: The organizing of people in our country and the increasing national awareness among various social sectors of the people constituted a sharp sword in the face of the Muslim Brotherhood gang.

The president said: We in Syria encourage spiritual values. Anyone may follow his religion in the way he deems suitable. We are the owners of a great spritual heritage. Christianity and Islam spread from our country. This is a source of strength and not a source of weakness for us. However, we must not adopt the superficial aspects of Christianity and Islam that followed the emergence of the two religions, do not relate to the essence of the religion, do not tolerate the spirit of the age, and do not allow for the progress to which our people aspire. Anyone who attempts to trade with religion in order to obstruct the progress march, especially those who are linked with outside forces, as was the case with the moves of the Muslim Brotherhood gang, must be decisively deterred by the people. The Muslim Brothers moved against us at the peak of our confrontation of the Israeli onslaught in the region. They did not move against any capitulationist, defeatist Arab regime that is willing to jump into the lap of Israel and world Zionism.

The president spoke about U.S. policy in the region and our relations with the United States. He said: We appreciate the American people, who are a great people and who have given a great deal to the world and civilization. When we speak about United States policy and criticize, we speak about the U.S. Administration's policy and not about the American people. Our people admire and respect the American people. On several occasions, I told U.S. officials, with whom we disagreed, that we are struggling to preserve our freedom in the face of the Israeli usurpation that is planned by world Zionism.

As for you in the United States, you must struggle to regain your freedom which was usurped by Zionism by millions of organized Jews in the United States. There are Americans who completely agree with our opinion and who feel that Israel takes more from the United States than any other country in the world. The United States officially gives Israel nearly $3 billion a year. This is the apparent official figure. However, the unofficial and more important figure comes from Israel's relationship with U.S. banks. Billions of dollars reach Israel through these channels. If we divide the official figures on aid by the inhabitants of Israel, we will find that every Israeli — man, woman and child — receives from the efforts of the American citizen $1000 a year . The yearly income of citizens in most Third World countries does not exceed $1000 a year.

The president added: The American citizen stands to suffer most as a result of Israeli policy. This is because he pays taxes for Israel in order for it to build its economy and prepare for aggressive wars. The American citizen also bears the negative political effects of Israeli aggression and is the one who might at some stage become involved. We hope that such a time will not come in a world war as a result of the unlimited ties between the United States and Israel. We in Syria have always affirmed to U.S. officials that it is not in our interest to be in a state of hostility with the United States and that it would be beneficial for both sides to have good relations. We can freely decide this. However, they cannot freely decide this in the United States. We have tried to improve our relations with the United States. However, improving our relations with the United States can never be at the expense of our interests or principles. Moreover, we cannot have good relations with anyone unless such relations serve our interests and principles.

### On Balance With Israel

*JN152043 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Excerpts] Damascus, 15 Aug (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad met with a large number of Syrian doctors, who are living in the United States and who took part in the frist conference of Syrian doctors living in the United States, at Al-Dimashqiyah Hall at 1130 today. The president said: We will not beg for our rights from anyone and will not beg for peace from anyone. We want others to respect our dignity and rights just as we respect the dignity of others. We principally reply on our people's efforts. We are seeking to achieve balance with Israel, which is assisted and supported by the United States. We believe that there can be no peace until we achieve strategic balance with Israel. Peace cannot be achieved between the weak and the strong at any time. A surrender document can be signed, but peace can only be achieved between equals.

## Damascus Notes Murphy Meeting With Peres

*JN151641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1515 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Occupied Palestine — U.S. envoy Richard Murphy has met with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Murphy declined to make any statements to journalists upon his arrival in occupied Palestine from Amman this afternoon. A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Amman, who declined to reveal his name, announced that Murphy may return to Amman during his current tour of the Middle East. John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, is expected to arrive in Amman today to hold talks with officials of the Jordanian regime. However, the U.S. Embassy in Jordan announced it has no knowledge of the purpose of this visit.

### Participation in SDI Reportedly Already Begun

*TA160920 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Aug 85 p 3*

[Report by science affairs correspondent Yerah Tal]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* has learned that despite the fact the Israeli Government has still not reached an official decision about participating in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative project, a special team in the Defense Ministry's research and development department is already preparing material on the subject of military-technological research and development to be proposed to the Americans.

A senior source in the Science and Development Ministry told *HA'ARETZ* that Israel has actually started participating in the "star wars" project already. A public announcement of this decision, however, will only be made — if at all — at a later date, when it will be convenient for Israel, and once European countries announce their participation in the project. So far, only Portugal has declared that it will participate.

### Murphy Arrives, To Talk With Palestinians

*TA151259 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1245 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy said today upon his arrival in Israel that he does not have any additional information whatsoever regarding the report aired on Jordanian television last night about the whereabouts of Zekharya Baumel, a soldier who has been missing since the Peace for Galilee Operation.

Meanwhile, a senior political source in the Jordanian capital stated that during his stay in Israel Murphy would confer with Palestinian representatives. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck points out that the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem has not yet finished setting up the meetings. In this context U.S. officials quoted the U.S. Administration's announcement about the expected meetings.

### Murphy Tells Peres 'Arafat Refuses List Change

*TA151620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] King Husayn did not succeed in persuading Yasir 'Arafat to change the names of the Palestinian candidates for talks with the United States. This was reported by Richard Murphy to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Mr Murphy also reported that the United States does not know yet whether the PLO will recognize the UN Security Council resolutions which confirm Israel's right to exist. The U.S. assistant secretary of state arrived in Israel this afternoon from Amman. He has not yet decided whether to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on this trip. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Mr Murphy is meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening. Tomorrow the U.S. diplomat will leave for Cairo.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that soon after conferring with the envoy from Washington, King Husayn met with Yasir 'Arafat and his aides. Immediately afterward, 'Arafat met with the Soviet representative in Amman and handed him a detailed written report intended for the Kremlin.

### Murphy Meetings With Peres, Shamir Reported

*TA151721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy this evening conferred with the prime minister and the vice prime minister. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer will report on the meetings from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem:

A cynical observer this evening summed up the talks Richard Murphy held with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir in one sentence: Once again we have been spared, once again we have not yet been forced to talk to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Indeed, what Richard Murphy said here, at the Foreign Ministry and earlier at the Prime Minister's Office, is not encouraging. The Americans do not yet have a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with which they would be prepared to talk; they do not yet have any pledge that following the talk with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation the PLO would recognize the UN Security Council resolutions and Israel. Consequently, the Americans are very cautious about this move.

Yet another sign that Richard Murphy's current mission has not produced any breakthrough is that Murphy is tomorrow departing for Cairo and afterward he will return to the United States. It seems that the meeting with the joint delegation will not take place during his current trip.

Sources in the Foreign Ministry summed up for us the talk held here with Yitzhaq Shamir by saying that Murphy had brought from Jordan the traditional positions embraced by King Husayn, who speaks about an international conference which would serve him as an umbrella when he sets out to talk with Israel, and about including the PLO in the negotiations in the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

As we said, Richard Murphy reiterated the position of the United States, whose purpose in this entire move is to bring about direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that as long as Husayn insists on cooperating with the PLO and on calling for an international conference no progress will be made regarding negotiations with Jordan. Minister Shamir emphasized that the only way open to Husayn is direct negotiations with us.

In the meetings, both with the prime minister and with Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli leaders asked the U.S. guest whether he had already checked into the whereabouts about the soldier missing since the Lebanese war, Zekharya Baumel. Murphy replied that he had already begun looking into the affair and that the Americans are checking it out, but that he did not have any new information. Experts we heard this afternoon said there is apparently nothing to the report aired by Jordanian television last night.

In the meeting between Murphy and Yitzhaq Shamir at the Foreign Ministry, the question of Israel's relations with Egypt was also raised. Both men discussed the problems pending in the relationship between the two countries, including the question of Tabah.

### Murphy's Visit 'Firm Stand' Against Compromise

*TA160639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Jerusalem attributes the firm U.S. stand against any compromise with the demands by Jordan and the PLO to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who returned to Washington 2 weeks ago from a trip to the Far East and curbed tendencies in the U.S. Administration which were very dangerous as far as Israel is concerned.

Murphy is currently visiting the Middle East with three strict no's: no to an international peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union; no to incorporating the PLO in the political process unless it recognizes Israel and UN Security Council Resolution 242; and no to a tripartite U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, unless there is a guarantee that this will indeed lead to direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

According to the picture presented yesterday by Murphy, King Husayn is disappointed with the firm stand taken by the United States. He still believes that the year 1985 is the decisive year with regard to the peace process and that he is capable of convincing 'Arafat to make the necessary moves. The Jordanian king still insists on an international peace conference and on including the PLO in the political talks.

It seems that the main achievement of Murphy's visit to Jerusalem lies in the fact that he managed to convince Yitzhaq Shamir, at least, that the United States does not intend to justify his fears and recognize the PLO soon. The question still remaining open is: How does one promote the process which has reached a deadlock?

In yesterday's talks, especially in the Prime Minister's Office, the Americans and Israelis exchanged a number of new ideas in this direction. Jerusalem hopes that the U.S. position will lead to a softening in the position of the Jordanian-Palestinian side. Estimates regarding the chances for an impending meeting between Murphy and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are very low.

It is possible that Murphy will get to Amman again, after his visit to Cairo. On the other hand, he may proceed from Egypt back to Washington for a consultation. This morning he will again meet with the prime minister.

### Rabin on Syria, Terror Threat From Jordan

*TA160522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has summed up the 7 months which have elapsed since the Cabinet decided to pull the IDF out of Lebanon. According to the defense minister, the sum total of this period is positive, but he directed a worried look eastward; the Palestinian terror threatening Israel has moved from the northern border to Amman, Rabin said, adding that Israel will have to deal with this either directly or indirectly. The defense minister was hosted yesterday by the information center in Nahariyya, where he also commented on Syria and on the affair involving Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports.

[Begin recording] [Zohar] The defense minister is pleased with the Cabinet decision, made exactly 7 months ago, to pull the IDF out of Lebanon. The quiet along the northern border, mainly thanks to the Amal organization's activity to prevent action against Israel by Palestinian terror organizations, is the best evidence, according to Rabin, for the success of the concept of the security zone.

[Rabin] Three years of war in Lebanon did not put an end to the terrorist threat, to the danger of Terrorist acts from Lebanon. If the Shi'ites turn against Israel, the war will have increased the terror potential. Thus it was both correct and wise to evacuate Lebanon, so that this potential would not be combined with the Palestinian terror potential from Lebanon against our northern border. I must be careful here — this holds true for today. There is a chance, a good chance, that this will also be the case in the future, if we conduct ourselves wisely, if we understand that the method of one bang and no more, one war, does not mean an end to all the problems.

[Zohar] As for the Syrian Army, the pace of evacuation of Syrian forces from Lebanon surprised even the optimistic among our ranks, the defense minister said. So far, two of the three Syrian divisions have left Lebanon, and the Syrian Army has not moved southward from the line which separated it from the IDF a little over 4 months ago. Syria, Rabin believes, will also try to torpedo political negotiations between Israel and Jordan through terrorism from Lebanon.

[Rabin] All the terrorist mechanisms of all key terror organizations got out of Lebanon. None of the key terrorists was hurt or liquidated; the key systems were not damaged or eliminated. Today, most of these systems are located in Amman. Believe me, and I do understand your feelings as northern settlers, now that they are located in Amman rather than in Beirut or Damascus, the danger for anti-Israel terror is ten times as great. Today the terror problem is not on our northern border but within the territories we control. We should address ourselves to this problem with patience, without hysteria, with an appropriate corrective method, while using all measures to handle the security problems and not fabrications such as another house in Hebron.

[Zohar] This matter of antiterror measures related to another — that of Brig Gen Yitzhaq Mordekhay. The defense minister rejected the public pressure applied to the military advocate general and the attorney general. Rabin promised to support the military advocate general and advised the public to calm down.

[Rabin] I stand behind the decision of the military advocate general. I think he did not act under the influence of any external element, but on the basis of the data he possessed. I will grant him my full support for the decision he made. I advise the public, which is largely uninformed, to restrain itself. The decision that Brig Gen Mordekhay will face a disciplinary trial does not decide his guilt. [End recording]

## Shamir on Settlements, Peace With Jordan

*TA160703 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that peace with Jordan will come from Jerusalem, not from Washington or Amman. In this, Shamir was of course referring to Murphy's visit to the region. As for the Tehiya Knesset members [MK's] settling themselves in Hebron's casbah, Shamir said the occupancy of a house does not mean a new settlement. Our correspondent Jacky Mizrahi heard his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Mizrahi] The entire government should decide on any settlement, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday. He addressed the prime minister and defense minister, expressing his opinion that the occupancy of a house does not constitute a new settlement. Minister Shamir mentioned a Cabinet decision, dating to a few years ago, on the establishment of a Jewish settlement in Hebron. We will not allow a White Paper regime in Hebron, the minister said; we will increase and promote settlement in Hebron as well.

[Shamir] They paid in full for these houses and occupied them. Suddenly, the security forces — the IDF — come to get them out of there. Why and to what end? Does a Jew not have the right to live in Hebron?

[Mizrahi] Minister Shamir referred to the police investigation about the purchase of lands in Judaea and Samaria, saying a single criminal case should not be turned into a witch hunt against the redemption of land in Eretz Yisra'el. The minister leveled sharp criticism at those who, in his opinion, are trying to prevent the redemption of land.

[Shamir] No policeman, officer, or investigator should let himself be ensnared by the instigative propaganda of the defeatist circles in Israel, of the communications media, which want to undermine Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Mizrahi] On his meeting with Murphy, Shamir said peace will not emanate from Washington or Amman, but only from Jerusalem, provided however that we prove that we are strong and united and are not prepared for additional territorial concessions. Minister Shamir said that the possibility of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO is an obstacle on the way to peace. [End recording]

## Peres Briefs Egypt's Envoy on Tabah Issue

*TA151854 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening conferred with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni and briefed him on the Cabinet's deliberations and the compromise proposals over the question of Tabah. Basyuni departs for Cairo this evening and will stay in Egypt until after Sunday's Cabinet session on Tabah.

## Peres on Need To Pursue Peace With Egypt

*TA160628 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] With a deadlock still existing regarding Tabah and the issue of negotiations with Jordan, Shim'on Peres remarked that peace should not be lost due to secondary considerations, and we should not allow the peace with Egypt to die out. This was said by the prime minister yesterday during an awards ceremony for Arab writers in Tel Aviv. Gay Pines cites the remarks by Shim'on Peres.

[Begin Peres recording] Let us not allow history to take control of our lives. Now that the first peace has been established between us and Egypt, let us not allow it to die out and become the last. Let us not burden it with secondary considerations while losing sight of the truly important one. Both Egypt and Israel must breathe life into the agreements, papers, promises, and expectations. Time does not stand still, so let us not allow cynicism, hesitation, and reluctance to nip a positive process in the bud. We will seek channels for peace with both Jordan and the Palestinians. Terror will not dictate surrender to us, nor will it deter us from peace. [End recording]

## EEC Begins Channeling Money Into Territories

*TA160928 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Aug 85 p 1*

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The EEC office in Amman has begun to channel money into the territories via the Jordanian Cooperation Bank. The recipients of these funds are cooperative societies mainly in the agricultural sphere.

The EEC office opened in Amman approximately a year ago, but only recently — in the wake of a visit by notables from the territories to European capitals — has the EEC started aiding the territories. There are no details of the amount of European aid to the West Bank.

## Communique on Visit of Honduran Foreign Minister

*TA160840 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0820 GMT 16 Aug 85*

["Announcement by the Foreign Ministry's Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 16 Aug (ITIM) — Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica is ending a week-long visit to Israel, at the invitation of the Israeli Government, on 18 August.

The Honduran foreign affairs minister met with Prime Minister Peres and asked him to extend to President Herzog the good wishes of Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova. The

Honduran foreign affairs minister engaged in candid and useful exchanges of views with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir, and held working sessions with Foreign Ministry officials.

In the course of the meetings the guest and his hosts discussed Middle East peace initiatives and the crisis in Latin America. Honduras supports finding a solution to the Latin American crisis in the framework of the Contadora group. The two ministers expressed the hope that the processes of negotiations underway in both regions will lead to a just and viable peace. Emphasis was placed in the talks on the intentions of the Honduran and Israeli Governments to strengthen relations by setting up diplomatic representations in the near future. In a meeting with the speaker of the Knesset the Honduran foreign affairs minister explained the election process in his country which will culminate with general elections on 24 November.

The Honduran foreign affairs minister invited a delegation of Knesset observers to follow the elections in Honduras. He expressed his deep appreciation for the warm reception and attention he and his party have received from the Israeli Government and people. He also extended a warm invitation to Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir to pay an official visit to Honduras.

## Agricultural Aid Promised to Zulu Chief Buthelezi

*TA151029 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Aug 85 p 2*

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Israel is mainly willing to help the South African Zulu tribe in the sphere of agriculture development. This was said yesterday by David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general, during a meeting with Zulu Chief Buthelezi in Jerusalem.

Kimche said Israel has extensive experience in growing food, and in this sphere it can help African blacks overcome one of their central economic problems. Further discussions on the implementation of the Israeli aid will be held in the course of Buthelezi's ongoing visit to Israel.

Kimche told Buthelezi that Israel opposes any initiative to impose economic sanctions on the South African Government in order to force it to end apartheid. Israel denounces apartheid, but it does not believe sanctions will bring the desirable results. On the contrary, it hurts the wrong people. Kimche and Buthelezi, who also opposes international sanctions because he believes they would mainly harm the blacks, were in complete agreement on this issue.

## Third MK Enters Hebron Flat To Protest Eviction

*TA151529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has complained to Prime Minister Peres and Defense Minister Rabin about the IDF eviction of Jews who occupied empty apartments owned by Jews in Hebron. Minister Shamir said that this was a grave and unjustified move, and that the entry into the apartment corresponds with the government's decisions. The prime minister and defense minister responded that this was a disruption of the status quo, and that this was the reason why the IDF would not allow the Qiryat Arba' residents to occupy the apartment. Mr Shamir said he would raise the matter at the next Inner Cabinet meeting.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that another Knesset Member [MK] — Gershon Shafat, also of the Tehiya — has entered the apartment, thereby joining MK's Ge'ula Kohen and Eli'ezer Waldman. Soldiers are also present in the apartment.

### Fifth MK Joins Others

*TA160617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0500 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Morasha Knesset Member [MK] Hayim Druckman this morning joined the four Tehiya Knesset members [Waldman, Kohen, Shafat, and Ne'eman] in the house of the heart of the Hebron casbah. The four Tehiya MK's last night sent a telegram to the defense minister in which they express regret about his remarks to the effect that entering the house constitutes a fictitious move. They wrote: Qiryat Arba' — which you priase yourself for today — also began as fiction, with the purchase of a hotel in Hebron. It is a pity that under a Jewish government, it is necessary to use tricks to get every house in Eretz Yisra'el.

## ASL Soldier Killed in Explosion in S. Lebanon

*TA151330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1325 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] A booby-trapped car exploded a short while ago at the Bayt Yahun crossing point in the Bint Jubayl district in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that so far there are reports of one person, an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier, killed, and that searches are currently being carried out in the area. The car which exploded was a white Mercedes. Our correspondent points out that this is the fifth car which has been exploded in the security zone since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon.

### Three in Car

*TA160902 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0826 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Three katyushas landed last night near the headquarters of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], west of the village of Al-Tayyibah. Exchanges of fire were also reported between terrorists and ASL soldiers near the village of Yatar.

At the same time, our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz quotes Lebanese sources as saying that there were initially three passengers in the booby-trapped car which exploded in southern Lebanon yesterday, one of whom wore a Syrian uniform. However, at the time of the explosion only one terrorist, dressed like a Shi'ite clergyman, was in the car.

## Moda'i, Qeysar Meet on Worker Compensation

*TA160755 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0743 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] The income tax brackets will be adjusted before the next salary payments. The finance minister and the Histadrut secretary decided on this this morning. The two also decided to adjust the national insurance fees of the weak social strata. The dispute revolved around the issue of exemptions from income tax payments for wage earners. The finance minister did not comply with Histadrut Secretary Qeysar's appeal for a 5-percent exemption from income tax payments for all wage earners, in view of the high consumer price index published yesterday. Our correspondent Uri Ginosar reports that during the meeting, the finance minister complained about the procrastination in the process of dismissals in the civil service. However, Qeysar again warned that there will be no concessions on any of the stages of the negotiations.

## Consumer Price Index Up 27.5 Percent in July

*TA151420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1400 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 27.5 percent in July, the highest total ever registered. The increase reflects price hikes in all consumer items, particularly food, utilities, transportation, and communications. Only the price of fruits and vegetables registered a decrease.

The finance minister reacted by saying that he was not surprised. Mr Yitzhaq Moda'i foresees a lower index in August.

The Histadrut secretary general has said that the steep increase in the consumer price index is mostly the result of the government's decision to abolish subsidies, particularly on food items and transportation. Our correspondent notes that Mr Qeysar demands that the government abide by its pledge to exempt low-income people from paying National Insurance dues. The Histadrut secretary also demands that tax brackets be adjusted and that wage-earners be given a tax discount, a discount which had been eliminated at the end of the first package deal.

As for the opposition, MAPAM's representative in the Knesset Finance Committee has said that inflation will erode wages in an unprecedented manner, 13 percent in August and 23 percent in September.

## New Shekel To Be Introduced in October, November

*TA151141 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew*
*15 Aug 85 pp 1, 10*

[Report by Yisra'el Tomer]

[Excerpt] During secret consultations with the prime minister approximately 2 months ago, a decision in principle was made regarding replacing the existing currency notes with new notes — called the "new shekel" — by eliminating three zeros from the specified amount. It has also been learned that the Bank of Israel is already handling the order for the "new shekel" notes which will gradually replace the notes currently in circulation. In addition, new coins have also been ordered which will be called shekels and new agorot.

The original decision had said that the currency changeover would begin in October or November. It is still unclear, however, whether all the technical preparations will be completed by that time.

Some people in the Treasury maintain that instead of erasing three zeros, only two zeros need be dropped from the shekel.

It has also been learned that during the same consultations at the Prime Minister's Office, it was explicitly decided that replacing the existing notes with the "new shekel" would essentially be a technical move aimed at making monetary calculations easier by doing away with all the zeros. It was also decided that at this stage, no real monetary change would be made, and that the Israeli shekel would not be linked to the dollar or to a basket of currencies.

In other words, at this point "dollarization" will not be implemented. In this respect, the expected currency change will be a technical move similar to that in which the lira was replaced by the shekel at the beginning of 1980.

# LIBYA

## Departing Tunisian, Egyptian Workers Interviewed

*LD151853 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Dulqidaa, 15 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Last night T.V. Channel I interviewed a number of Tunisian and Egyptian Arab workers whose services were terminated in Jamahiriyah.

Those workers talked of the job opportunities they were offered and the good treatment they received from the Libyan Arab people during their stay in Jamahiriyah. They expressed their thanks and gratitude to all the general committees in Libya whether they were in the public service sector, sea and airports or the borders check-points who eased the routines of their departures.

Tunisian and Egyptian brother Arab workers in the T.V. interview confirmed that there are no obstacles or pressures with regards to what they are entitled to, their assets and all their personal things and belongings which they transported easily. They stressed that they are not going to forget the fine years and the good companions they had from their brothers in Libya during their stay. They said that they are relieved and very glad about the good nature and the generosity of these people. They expresed hope of returning to Jamahiriyah after the destruction of the artificial borders between the countries of the one Arab homeland.

## Early Conclusion of 'Bright Star' Maneuvers Noted

*LD151534 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 15 Aug (JANA) — The "Bright Star" exercises of the American land, sea, and air forces on Egyptian territory have been terminated ahead of their original closing date, which was 29 August.

This is because of the abject failure of the exercises' program due to the serious role played by nationalist elements of the Egyptian Armed Forces that were in charge of the cable and wireless communication equipment, who jammed the exercises' signals.

This termination of the exercises prior to their actual final date was also due to the sharp interference that hit the communications equipment at Cairo International Airport due to signals from the American vessels, which created a state of havoc for the airport's navigation and caused a rush of SOS calls from civil aircraft using the airport.

According to information received, civil aircraft at Cairo Airport were exposed to very grave dangers because of the chaos that ensued with the communication signals between the planes and the Cairo Airport tower. This angered the free Egyptian military personnel, and prompted them to jam the course of the exercises and force the commanders to end them ahead of time.

A committee has been formed to investigate this interference with the progress of the exercises. The committee is headed by an American officer and consists of Egyptian and Zionist officers. The American vessels that took part in the exercises are now anchored off the coast of occupied Palestine.

A C-130 American military aircraft took off from Cairo today carrying a number of military personnel injured during the exercises.

## Yugoslav President Vlajkovic Continues Visit

### 'Official' Visit Ends

*LD141921 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Al-Marj, 28 Dulqidaa, 14 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The President of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic and his accompanying delegation this morning visited Al-Fatih Municipality in the context of his private visit after the conclusion of his official visit yesterday.

The Yugoslav president toured, during the visit, the blankets factory, the cattle project, the apple farm and the agricultural aerodrome in Al-Marj city of Al-Fatih Municipality.

The Yugoslav president expressed admiration towards the cultural achievements the Libyan Arab people accomplished by the effect of the Great al Fateh Revolution.

### Tours Medical University

*LD151901 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Al-Bayan Al-Awal, 29 Dulqidaa, 15 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic and his accompanying delegation visited this morning the Arab Medical University in the context of his private visit to Jamahiriyah.

The guest president and those accompanying him toured the college's departments expressing admiration to this scientific accomplishment. He registered his impressions in the visitor's book in which he said:

Your medical university has provided me with a great impression in every respect. I would like to thank you. I feel I am greatly obliged for the enormous hospitality I received. I wish all the dons and the students every good fortune and success. Also I register my admiration to all those who contributed in establishing this great accomplishment.

Accompaning the Yugoslav president during this visit to the Arab Medical University were: the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industries, the secretary of the People's Committee of Benghazi Municipality and the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav president was presented during his visit with a symbolic gift which was the medical university's shield.

### Departs Banghazi 15 Aug

*LD151516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Banghazi, 15 Aug (TANJUG) — Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his aides today ended their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During his official and friendly visit to this country, President Vlajkovic held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on bilateral cooperation and topical questions of international relations.

Before leaving Banghazi the president of the SFRY Presidency visited the Arab-Libyan Faculty of Medicine and acquainted himself with the work of this scientific institution.

At Banghazi airport, the guests from Yugoslavia were seen off by Ibrahim Bakr, secretary of the People's Committee for the Municipality of Banghazi, councillors, and other officials of the local government. Consular representatives of foreign countries, as well as Veselin Bakic the SFRY consul in Banghazi, were also present.

President Vlajkovic and other Yugoslav officials were also seen off by Vuko Dragasevic, the SFRY ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

### Information Secretary Meets With Romanian Envoy

*LD141816 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Dulqidaa, 14 Aug JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information met this morning in Tripoli with the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Romanian ambassador, during this meeting, praised the cultural giant accomplishments the Libyan Arab people have achieved by the effects of the Great Al Fatih Revolution in such a short period of time.

He said: I was astonished when I saw that these accomplishments were distributed in various areas of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and in various fields.

The ambassador of the Romanian Republic denounced the provocative U.S. manoeuvres aimed at the freedom and dignity of the Arab nation.

He said: The Romanian peoples sees itself with the Libyan Arab people in the same trench and shares the same destiny by standing in the face of the imperialist challenges of the colonial, Zionist and reactionary circles.

During the meeting the co-ordination between Jamahiriyah and Socialist Romania was carried out with regards to the exchange of information visits between the two countries.

### DPRK Envoy Confirms 'Alliance' To Confront U.S.

*LD141523 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 28, August 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to the Jamahiriyah has confirmed siding of his country with the people of Jamahiriyah in confrontation of the American imperialist provocations and reactionary moves. He said, "We represent a natural alliance in confronting America." He explained in a meeting held mid-day today with the secretary of JANA at the agency's headquarters in Tripoli that the relations between the Jamahiriyah and North Korea are strategic ones.

The meeting also focused on development of media relation between JANA and the news agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

### JANA: Jordan Reportedly Facing 'Wave of Unrest'

*LD150844 Tripoli JANA in English 0817 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Amman, 29 Dulqidaa, 15 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Passengers arriving from Amman confirmed that Jordan nowadays experiences a huge wave of unrest and disturbances due to protests against the political and economic situations in the country.

Disturbances erupted among the students of both Jordan and Irbid universities who demonstrated expressing strong protests against the defeatist policy of the monarchy regime in Jordan.

University graduates demanded the securing of job opportunities.

Information reported that doctors had joined the wave of unrest together with the Jordanian workers who returned to their country from the Gulf states and did not find any prospects of work.

Information confirmed that King Husayn postponed his scheduled visit to America this week because of the current disturbances.

## MOROCCO

### Arab-African Union Head Cables Hassan on Anniversary

*LD141927 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Rabat, 28 Dulqidaa, 14 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Abdelhuahed Radi, the secretary-general of the Arab-African Union sent a cable to King Hassan II of Morocco on the occasion of the first anniversary of establishing the Arab-African Union.

Abdelhuahed Radi in his cable praised the efforts exerted to achieve this historic event which opens the way to accomplish wider structures to serve the Arab masses, the Islamic nations and realise what dignity and honour they aspire.

### Arab-African Union's Radi Views Achievements

*LD142222 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Rabat, 28 Dulqidaa, 14 August, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — Abdelhuahed Radi, the secretary-general of the Arab-African Union stressed that the union is an existing fact that imposed itself on both the Arab and the international levels.

In an interview published in *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI*, Moroccan newspaper he said: The union plays a big role in creating a sort of relaxation and eases the tension from some Arab and African regions.

Abdelhuahed Radi went on to say: This confirms the confidence accredited to the union from Arab states.

Radi in his interview highlighted the achievements the union accomplished on various levels since its establishment.

At the end of the interview, Abdelhuahed Radi confirmed that unionist action requires great effort and continous action to raise the positive aspects and future possibilities and prospects which provided the proof for this Arab-African Union, the solidity of the political will and the augumentation of the masses' enthusiasm to unify the Arab nation.

### Arab-African Union Councils Meet in Rabat

#### Members Arrive

*LD142319 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] The work of the political and economic councils of the Arab-African Union will begin in Rabat tomorrow. During this meeting, which will last 2 days, the constitution of the two councils will be approved and recommendations will be issued regarding the political and economic relations according to the Treaty of Oujda and the second appendex of the treaty. For this purpose the members representing the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in both the political and economic councils of the Arab-African Union arrived in Rabat this evening led by Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, the secretary of the General People's Committee. Kamal Hasan al-Maqhur, the assistant secretary general of the Arab-African Union, arrived in Rabat with the delegation.

#### Meetings Held

*LD160340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Excerpt] The meetings of the political and economic councils of the Arab-African Union continued this afternoon in Rabat. The meeting of the political committee at the government headquarters was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab; the prime minister, Mohamed Karim Lamrani, and the following members: Mifatah Ku'aybah, secretary of General People's Committee of Justice; Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information; 'Abd al-'Atil al-'Ubaydi; Idris Basri, minister of interior; Ahmad al-Shahati, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; Abdelhuahed Radi; and Kamal al-Maqhur, respectively the general secretary and the assistant secretary of the Arab-African Union; Dey Ould Baba, member of the House of Representatives; Ibrahim Kouider, political delegation member; Mohamed Cherkaoui, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Muhammad al-Zuwayy, resident secretary in the Kingdom of Morocco; Abdelhakim Laraki, resident minister in the Jamahiriyah; and Rachid Haddaoui, the director adviser to the prime minister.

The work of the economic council, which started this morning at the headquarters of the Ministry of Finance, was devoted to studying the issues of economic integration between the two countries.

## SUDAN

### Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Visits

#### Meets Daf'allah

*JN151039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 15 (SUNA) — The prime minister, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met at his office yesterday the Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Francisco Forte who is in charge of relief for the developing countries.

The Italian deputy minister expressed his government's readiness to extend extra aid to Sudan to boost relief and rehabilitation operations.

The deputy minister stated that the first batch of trucks extended by his country would reach the country by the end of August to add to transportation capacity of the existing relief fleet.

The prime minister thanked the deputy minister and conveyed to him the Sudanese people's gratefulness to the Italian Government for all the help and aid extended by it to combat famine and drought.

Italy would provide the Sudan with aircraft to help solve this chronic problem in the context of the efforts being exerted with the European Economic Community, he said. On bilateral relations, he said the meeting touched on the necessity for boosting them, particularly in the spheres of manpower and cooperation between governmental bodies.

It is worth noting that the minister Tuesday visited Fashir Darfur Region.

#### Comments on Desertification

*JN151152 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 15 (SUNA) — Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Forte has said Italy was concerned with the international efforts for countering the effects of drought and desertification in Sudan.

He said his government, in agreement with the U.N. coordinator for African relief has agreed to extend 38 trucks to Sudan to boost relief supplies transportation.

He said his government's rehabilitation programme in the drought- hit areas, estimated to cost 43 million dollars, will begin next month.

Mr. Forte said his country undertaking similar programmes in Mali, Chad and Somalia.

He said the Italian programme for the relief of famine victims costs 80 million dollars adding that Italian voluntary and non-government organizations are sympathetic with Sudan, particularly the railway trade unions that desire to cooperate with their Sudanese counterparts.

He further stressed the strength of Sudanese-Italian relations and said Italy was concerned with developmental cooperation with Sudan.

### TMC's Fadl Lauds Uganda's Stand on SPLA

*JN151838 Khartoum SUNA in English 1757 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum Aug 15 (SUNA) — Okello's refusal to give the military air base of Gulu to Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] as had been planned by ousted Milton Obote confirms the good will of the new ruling Ugandan regime in bettering relations with surrounding countries, Deputy Chairman of the Transitional Military Council TMC Gen Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl said in a statement to SUNA here today.

### 'Abdallah on Libyan Military Protocol, South

*JN151824 Khartoum SUNA in English 1803 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum Aug 15 (SUNA) — Defence Minister Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah stated that the People's Armed Forces have no intention to establish militias or fortified villages in the country's regions, but there is a move to provide maximum armament for the small scattered villages that the People's Armed Forces possibilities [as received] could not guarantee continuous protection.

Replying to (SUNA) reporters, 'Uthman added that the outlaws have planned to transfer their movement to Darfur and Kurdufan region.

Expressing regret over the motives that pushed the People's Armed Forces to this move 'Abdallah expressed hope that the outlaws would choose peaceful solutions through dialogue.

On the other hand, 'Abdallah said, Libya had donated light arms, equipment and spare parts to the Sudanese Air Force, adding that 100 trucks would be sent by the Libyan Government to the Transport and Supplies Corps as continution in solving relief supplies transportation to the famine effected areas. The Sudanese-Libyan protocol second phase, which includes a visit by a delegation from the Navy and Air Defence Forces to Libya, would be carried out next month, 'Abdallah went on.

### Aru Discusses General Amnesty, Southern Problem

*JN141904 Khartoum SUNA in English 1749 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 14 (SUNA) Deputy Premier Samuel Aru affirmed that the general amnesty will help in solving the southern problem and will facilitate the holding of the national conference for solving the southern problem.

Aru explained that this amnesty which was endorsed by the Cabinet and submitted to the (TMC) will help the returning back of the outlaws affirming the government's intent to solve the problem by negotiations and peace.

Concerning the preparations to reinstate returnees Aru said co-ordination in the relief and rehabilitation will be concluded so returnees will find their needs in foodstuffs and lodging.

Aru concluded his statement by insisting on the establishment of quick economic return projects to absorb returnees and achieve their stability.

### Military Situation in South

*JN151515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Aug (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has announced that an invitation has been addressed to the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland to hold an emergency meeting at Friendship Hall on Monday evening to discuss the security situation in the south and southern Kurdufan and Darfur.

The defense minister disclosed that a similar meeting was held at the beginning of this week. The meeting included the Transitional Military Council and the Cabinet and reviewed the security situation in the south. He said that many developments took place as a result of the intentions of the John Garang forces, which, as he said, are deployed in specific axes to move armed conflict to a border front.

Answering a question from SUNA, the defense minister said that the military situation in the south is stable in general, but it is very tense in Jonglei and southeast of Bahr al-Ghazal. He noted that the Armed Forces are on a maximum state of alert, expressing his deep regret for this unexpected development at a time when there is hope of resorting to dialogue to attain the national objectives announced during the transitional period. He asserted that they will not allow these events to stop current attempts to open channels of communication with Dr John Garang and to continue the call for dialogue.

### TMC's Fadlallah Burmah Tours Western Regions

#### Addresses Kaduqli Citizens

*JN151813 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Kaduli (Western Sudan) Aug. 15 (SUNA) — Civilians in Kaduli, west Sudan, and the surrounding areas will be fully armed so as to defend themselves against the attacks of outlaws, member of the Transitional Military Council Major Gen Fadlallah Burmah announced in a speech here yesterday before citizen political party leaders and heads of government units.

Burmah said there should be coordination between government and civilian efforts in defending the area.

He said the unilateral ceasefire announced by the TMC does not prevent citizens from defending themselves and their properties.

He affirmed that the unity and prosperity of Sudan should be defended by every possible means.

However, Burmah said, arming civilians does not mean that the central government will not play its assigned role in protecting citizens. It is worth noting that this move announced by TMC member Major Gen. Burmah comes in response to recent attacks by armed men believed to be adhering to the SPLA troops of Colonel John Garang in south Sudan.

### Affirms Need for Unity

*JN151407 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Kaduqli, 15 Aug (SUNA) — In his speech to citizens of the Al-Azraq area, in west Sudan, Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of the Transitional Military Council, has affirmed that the TMC and the Council of Ministers know all that is happening in southern Kurdufan. He said that the door for dialogue is still open. He added: However, we have the legitimate right to defend our souls, honor, and property. We will not relinquish 1 inch of the homeland. We will not allow anyone's honor to be violated. All will carry arms against the killers and those who burn peaceful villages.

He affirmed that the slogan of the present era is unity of stands. The events, though grave, are only part of what is happening in Sudan. He said that any call for fragementing ranks will not be in Sudan's favor.

Health minister Husayn Abu Salih explained that the public uprising was in Sudan's interest. The Al-Azraq citizens affirmed their standing by the government to defend the homeland.

The major general and the delegation accompanying him visited the areas of Alleira, Talawdi, and Kaduqli.

### Bank Source Explains Currency Decision

*JN141928 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 14 (SUNA) — The decision of linking the Sudanese pound with a selected basket of currencies has been taken to avoid the impact of the dollar's fluctuation on the world exchange markets on the Sudanese pound, a responsible source in the Bank of Sudan said.

In turn, the dollar's fluctuation will lead to raising the imports' value, the source added.

The source went on to say that by returning internal and external balance to the Sudanese economy, the Sudanese pound's rate of exchange will become stronger in the face of the other currencies.

The source explained that about 33 countries out of 147 members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), among them Sudan and 7 African countries, have actually linked their currencies with the dollar, while 28 countries link their currencies with a basket of currencies.

## TUNISIA

### Klibi Informs Bourguiba About Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

*LD151714 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, in the presence of Mohamed Mazali at midday today in the Presidential Palace at Skanis .

Following the meeting Chedli Klibi made the following statement:

I informed his excellency the president of the contents of the positive conversation I had yesterday in Libya with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and through which, we expect the possible restoration of Tunisian-Libyan relations to their natural place as soon as possible. The most important elements in my conversation with the brother colonel are, on one hand the special sentiments harbored by him for President Habib Bourguiba and, on the other, his concern to preserve the fraternal relations with the Tunisian people.

### Defense Minister Meets USSR Navy Commander

*LD151712 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1341 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Tunis 15 Aug (TAP) — National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly yesterday received at his headquarters Rear Admiral V. Selivanov, commander of the two Soviet antisubmarine vessels *Krasnyy Krym* and *Krasny Kavkaz*, which have been anchored since 12 August in the port of La Goulette. The ships are on a friendly visit to Tunisia.

## ETHIOPIA

### EPLF Destroys Tanks, Vehicles in Barentu Area

*EA151954 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Now, as our heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] forces are severely punishing the Dergue forces, which have made 12 attempts to recapture Barentu, our heroic fighters of the engineering division have destroyed 5 Dergue tanks and 15 military vehicles by land mines they buried along the Akordat-Barentu road from the 11th of the month to today.

Among the military vehicles were two loaded with antiaircraft missiles. Our fighters in the heavy artillery department also carried out a 1-hour attack on the Dergue military camp in Berna, in Adi Keih district.

## TANZANIA

### CCM Official Announces Elections Set for 27 Oct

*EA151949 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] Secretary General Ndugu Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa has officially announced that parliamentary and presidential elections will be held on 27 October this year.

## UGANDA

### 4 New Ministers, Chief Justice Sworn In

*EA151849 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has sworn in four more ministers and the chief justice. Mr Justice Peter Erskine Allen has been sworn in as the new chief justice.

At the same ceremony, which took place at Parliament Buildings, Dr Ojok Mulozi [Democratic Party national publicity secretary] was sworn in as minister of information and broadcasting; Mr Sam Kutesa, attorney general and minister of justice; Mr Bent Ochaya Lakidi, minister of local government; and Mr Siprian Ajiko, minister of works. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by the vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Wilson Toko, Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga, members of the Military Council, high court judges, and cabinet ministers.

Prior to his appointment as chief justice, Mr Justice Peter Allen was a judge of the Uganda high court. For the last (?30) years, Mr Allen has served in various capacities in the Uganda Police, the Uganda Law School, and the judiciary. As a high court judge, Mr Allen continued to lecture to magistrate training courses and (?law) courses at the Law Development Center and to senior police officers courses at the Police College, (Naguru).

Dr Ojok Mulozi and Mr Sam Kutesa were previously members of parliament for Kampala East and Mbarara North respectively, while Mr Dent Ochaya Lakidi was the deputy mayor of Kampala and chief administrative secretary of the Uganda People's Congress. Mr Siprian Ajiko is a retired career civil servant.

### Former Premier Returns, Holds News Conference

*EA151517 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The former prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has praised the efforts of the Military Council in forming a broad-based government to advance peace and unity in Uganda. The former prime minister was addressing a press conference at the Kampala International Conference Center today. The former prime minister said he had returned home from Dar es Salaam as part of the delegation he led to Tanzania and Zambia before the overthrow of the Obote regime.

Mr Otema Alimadi called upon Ugandans not to refuse the fresh opportunity they have (?got) to form a united and peaceful nation. He also appealed to Ugandans, especially politicians, to direct all their efforts toward bringing true unity, free of tribal, religious, and other [word indistinct]. He said every Ugandan should know that we must live together in unity.

The former prime minister returned to Uganda today with officials of his delegation. According to him the former minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, went to Nairobi, while the former minister of state for foreign affairs, Peter Owiny, remained in Dar es Salaam. Mr Otema Alimadi was accompanied at the press conference by the executive prime minister, Mr Paulo Muwanga.

### Maruru Says NRA Troop Movements Authorized

*EA151924 Dakar PANA in English 1610 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Excerpt] Kampala 15 Aug (UNA/PANA) — Uganda's new military administration will soon be organizing a ceremony at which it will receive arms from soldiers who used to constitute the Uganda Army until the defeat of Idi Amin, the chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello has announced in Kampala today.

Receiving a delegation of the former soldiers led by Major General Isaac Lumago, former chief of staff under Idi Amin, the head of state said his government will do everything possible to ensure that every Ugandan exile returns home.

On behalf of the fighting forces, said to number over 10,000 in Sudan and Zaire, General Lumago surrendered all the forces and their arms unconditionally. He pledged to join hands with the Military Council and to work for peace and unity.

General Okello explained that after the removal of Obote he saw no cause for continued fighting.

The Ugandan Army was disbanded with the fall of Kampala to the combined Tanzanian and Ugandan exile forces in April 1979.

A new army, the Uganda National Liberation Army, UNLA, was created.

Meanwhile, a member of the Military Council, Brigadier Zeddi Maruru has clarified that the movement of troops of the National Resistance Army (NRA), in various parts of the country, especially the west is authorized.

Speaking at a press conference in Kampala, Brigadier Maruru said the soldiers are moving to rejoin their relatives and have letters from relevant authorites indicating names, type of gun carried and number of rounds carried.

It is the group movement which the local and foreign media has erroneously referred to as taking over towns. He said government is in touch with the field commanders of the NRA and there was no cause for alarm.

Speaking on the failure by the leader of the NRA, Yoweri Museveni to show up for the Dar es Salaam peace talks, Brigadier Maruru said Museveni lost a great opportunity.

## Bazilio Okello Appeals for Unity at Jinja Rally

*EA151134 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The chief of the defense forces [CDF], Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, has strongly advised Ugandans to try and contain their tribal, religious, and political differences in order to promote the aims of this country's broadly based government.

Addressing a public rally in Jinja, the lieutenant general described the last (?weekend) incident in Jinja as unfortunate. Saying that it was a shame to note that people who took the oath of defending the lives and property of Ugandans had been instrumental in causing the violence, he declared that any security personnel found terrorizing the people or killing will face the military law. Lt Gen Olara Okello, however, blamed some civilians for being responsible for most of the crimes committed by military personnel and warned such civilians to stop using soldiers to settle their old scores or to earn a living. He also urged politicians to observe the suspension of party politics activities [as heard] so as to avoid (?dirty) consequences.

The CDF also expressed his displeasure to note that some parts of the country, especially Busoga, experienced loss of lives and destruction of property at the time of the military takeover due to political differences. He observed that Uganda has lost a lot of lives since independence 1962 due to selfish motives, adding that it was time for Ugandans to come together to build and develop a united Uganda based on neither tribal, religious, nor political lines. He charged that [words indistinct] with the responsibility of building their country, saying that foreigners would only come in to assist us.

The mayor of Jinja, Mr Mwangu, expressed gratitude from the people of Jinja for the action government took against the culprits of Jinja incident, which, he said, caused misery to a number of residents. He pledged people's cooperation with the new commanding officer of Jinja. The rally was also attended by, among others, the brigade commander, eastern, Major (Kilema); Brigadier Odong; the new commanding officer, 23d Battalion, Major (Olok); and the district commissioner, Jinja, (Nikonori Apita).

## SUNA Reports Life Returns to Normal in Kampala

*JN151115 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1054 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Kampala, 15 Aug (SUNA) — Life was back to normal in the Ugandan capital Kampala this morning. The tension and terror that affected the inhabitants yesterday have abated. The SUNA correspondent here says that stores have opened and that work at the government insituttions and banks is proceeding normally. There is continuous traffic to and from the city.

## CHAD

### Senegalese Foreign Minister Meets Habre, Comments

*AB152210 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Ibrahima Fall, Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Ndjamena yesterday, was received in audience by President El Hadj Hissein Habre late in the morning today. On the Chadian side, Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Ahmed (Missamou), private permanent under secretary to the head of state, also attended the audience. On the Senegalese side, the Senegalese foreign affairs minister was accompanied by one of the four members of the Senegalese delegation. At the end of the audience granted him by the head of state, the Senegalese foreign affairs minister once again agreed to answer Tokona Celestin's questions. He disclosed to our reporter the purpose of his visit to the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Fall] As I said upon arrival yesterday, the purpose of my visit is to deliver a personal message from the Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, who is also the current OAU chairman, to President Hissein Habre of Chad. Now, I can tell you that the audience President Hissein Habre has just granted me was mainly devoted to Senegalese-Chadian bilateral relations, to the situation in the world in general, and to the situation in Africa in particular in light of the recent OAU summit meeting of heads of state.

[Tokona] Did you not specifically discuss the efforts being made by the OAU in order to settle the conflict existing between Chad and Libya on the one hand, and the problem of national reconciliation on the other? Did you not discuss those problems?

[Fall] The OAU's fundamental principles are mainly member-states' sovereignty, respect for their territorial integrity, cooperation among member-states to help liberate and develop the continent, and to develop pan-Africanism as a means to promote solidarity among the states and the peoples of the continent. Therefore, it is normal that the current OAU chairman should be interested in any issues likely to harm relations between member-states of the continental organization.

[Tokona] But Mr Minister, in concrete terms, can one think about the relaunching of the deliberations of the OAU ad hoc commission set up by the continental organization to carefully examine the Chadian-Libyan conflict?

[Fall] The current chairman of the continental organization believes that all the efforts that can contribute toward transforming the continental organization into a strong organization — because it is based on relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity among the member-states — should be made without any exception.

[Tokona] Mr Minister, let's come back to the efforts made by the OAU and some countries to bring the Chadians to a reconciliation table. We are made to understand that you have come from Brazzaville. Can one think about a kind of Brazzaville II [the first reconciliation conference was held in Brazzaville in 1984] to take place very shortly under the auspices of the OAU since President Diouf is the current chairman of the continental organization?

[Fall] When the time comes, it is the current OAU chairman who, in conjunction with the president of the People's Republic of the Congo — who has been mandated anew by the OAU to continue efforts at achieving peace in Chad — will decide on the timeliness of a new meeting in Brazzaville on the Chadian conflict and who will announce it officially. [End recording]

It is worth noting also that today, a Gabonese emissary brought a message from His Excellency Omar Bongo to his Chadian counterpart.

### GUNT Factions To Meet in Benin on Unity

*AB150921 Paris AFP in French 1752 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — Various components of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to President Habre) will meet on Thursday in Cotonou (Benin) in order to mark the end of their feuds with the setting up of an "organ of orientation and control".

This meeting, Mr Kailan Ahmet, counselor to the GUNT presidency, declared on Wednesday during a brief stay in Paris, is the logical follow-up to the Brazzaville meeting held last July. On concluding that meeting, the participants decided to "implement and strengthen the unity of the GUNT, thus putting an end to the feuds which have undermined its cohesion."

Mr Kailan Ahmet declared that the Cotonou meeting will have the participation of Mr Goukouni Oueddei, who will merge the GUNT's presidency and that of the organ of orientation and control. Other participants in this meeting will be: Messrs Facho Nalaam (Democratic National Union), Mahamat Abba Said (1st Army), Abdelkader Yacine (Original Frolinat), Moussa Medella (western armed forces), Senoussi Hadjero (Fundamental Frolinat), and Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue (People's Revolutionary Movement), GUNT's vice chairman.

At the end of the Brazzaville meeting, GUNT issued a communique on 25 July announcing that it had come together again and had committed itself to spare no efforts to encouraging the advent of a negotiated solution to the Chadian conflict. It reiterated its support of the Congolese Government and its president, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, "expressly mandated by the OAU" to attempt to convene a reconciliation meeting among Chadians. Lastly, the GUNT had called on France to "stop interfering in the Chadian conflict."

### Former GUNT Minister Detained by GUNT Forces

*AB151149 Paris AFP in French 1743 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, former minister of defense of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition faction to President Hissein Habre), is said to have been detained by the GUNT forces on the orders of President Goukouni Oueddei.

This was implied in a document released to AFP yesterday by Kailan Ahmet, counselor to the presidency of the GUNT. The document is said to have been written by the secretary general of the Democratic Council of the Revolution (CDR). This document, a photostat of a 4-page hand-written letter, was signed by Acheikh Ibn Oumar, and addressed to "Comrade President" Goukouni Oueddei on 8 May.

The letter first disclosed the dissensions within GUNT and the efforts made by the various officials to put an end to them. The letter stated: "It is out of the question to demand my release in exchange of anything, because I have always considered you as the head of state and president of the GUNT. It is therefore normal that you should take security measures for me, even if I am not happy about them."

Finally, Acheikh Ibn Oumar assured Goukouni Oueddei of his "deepest respect, fraternal feelings and gratitude," and asked him for permission to listen to the radio.

Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who has often been presented as the "third man" likely to resolve the conflict between Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, was arrested in northern Chad on 4 November 1984. On several occasions CDR leaders, notably Thiam Tidjan, the movement's representative in Europe, had affirmed that Acheikh Ibn Oumar had been detained by the Libyans.

[Words indistinct] Tidjan had asserted: Nobody has seen Acheikh Ibn Oumar since that date (4 November 1984); the Libyans only say that he is well and that it was a problem between Chadians. However, Goukouni Oueddei had claimed responsibility for this arrest on 4 November 1984.

## GABON

### President Bongo Disucsses RSA, Chad, Economy

*AB142335 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Libreville, 14 Aug (AFP) — The Western countries "are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union" in South Africa, Gabonese President Omar Bongo stated in an interview with AFP. Reviewing national and international issues on the occasion of Gabon's 25th independence anniversary which falls on 17 August, Mr Bongo, after expressing his concern over the current acts of violence in South Africa, added that "all the decisions made by some countries — freezing economic relations and recalling ambassadors — will make South Africa harden its position and stick to its policies. The country that will gain from this situation is the USSR, which will take the opportunity to support South Africa."

"Today," the Gabonese head of state continued, "the blacks will no longer retreat. Whether they demonstrate or not, they are killed. They no longer fear death. The United Nations should have been sent to protect them and to give them better means of fighting than stones. It is the blacks who are being eliminated over there. The problem must be reviewed quickly in order to restore freedom to the blacks, because if they should use other means to snatch back their freedom, I believe that things will be more difficult for the whites."

Furthermore, touching on the Chadian issue, Mr Bongo confirmed that President Hissein Habre and Colonel Kamougue, vice president of GUNT (Chadian Transitional National Union Government, which is opposed to the Ndjamena regime), met in Libreville at the beginning of the year. "Their discussions went on well," he said only, adding that he also asked Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso "to take over and try to arrange for reconciliation. This task was assigned to him officially by the OAU. But this does not mean that he is the only person to make efforts to this effect. The essential thing is that every country must work within the framework of its relations both with Chad and with Libya toward achieving peace in Chad." The reconciliation between the Chadian opponents "can only be achieved through the mediation of President al-Qadhdhafi," he continued.

Touching on the internal situation in Gabon, President Bongo stated that "the greatest achievement made in favor of the Gabonese people is national unity." Questioned on the issue of party politics, the Gabonese head of state declared: "We have not abolished it. In 1967, there were three candidates and three parties. But we realized that it only led to division and futile quarrels."

In addition, Omar Bongo denied that he was a xenophobe. "As usual, in the course of my call to the people to be careful, to avoid using things that are not Gabonese, lest they lose not only their tradition but also their ancestral values, I use the word 'foreign.' But I do not use this word in a pejorative way or as a sign of xenophobia. The proof is: There are more than 47,000 foreigners in Gabon."

On the execution on Sunday of Captain Mandja, who had been accused of having plotted against the Gabonese state, Mr Bongo stated that it does not mean that he has hardened his policy, adding that he pardoned two others who had been sentenced to death and that he "was going to release those six people whom they call political prisoners." The announcement will be made by Mr Bongo on Friday.

Concerning the economy, President Bongo explained that "the 1986 budget will be within the limit of what the oil, mineral, and forestry resources provide us. (?In) 1985, we spent 162 billion CFA francs (Fr3.24 billion) to pay our debts and I said that there is no need for borrowing." If the budget should be reduced in 1986, "we will reduce the state's level of expenditure [le train de vie de l'etat], because the most important thing is that the purchasing power of Gabonese should not be reduced," he continued.

"We are aware of the problem of self-sufficiency in food production which we want to attain. What we lack at present is the means of communications," President Bongo stated, disclosing that from 1987 to 1989 the equipment being used for the construction of the trans-Gabon highway will be transferred to the construction of roads. In conclusion, the Gabonese president announced that a "Gabonese car" will soon be constructed. "We spend 240 billion CFA francs to purchase vehicles. I must therefore look for a firm that will come and establish an assembly plant for us."

## BURKINA FASO

### Sankara Explains Dissolution of Government

*AB142348 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2005 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso this afternoon received members of the national press. The aim of this meeting was to shed more light on the dissolution of the revolutionary government and put an end to alarming rumors.

According to President Thomas Sankara, the dissolution has nothing to do with failure, crisis, or even less, disappointment. He said this dissolution is in response to the need for a revolutionary working method that reminds everyone that he assumes a position to serve. This method prevents people from being tempted to stick to their posts, for men have the tendency of behaving as if they were infallible. It is a permanent review exercise for the good running of the state's affairs.

According to Comrade Thomas Sankara, this decision was made with the aim of keeping the revolutionary fire burning and maintaining the dynamism of men. The participation of our comrades in the government has enabled them to acquire new methods and new convictions to better serve in other fields because they were exposed to the realities and gained much experience. The government is a school and those comrades have benefited from this training.

In the opinion of the CNR chairman, one must demystify the function of a minister in Burkina Faso. A minister is only a servant, and each Burkinabe and each militant of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP] should be ready to be called upon to serve in a government. There is no specific period for dissolving a government; it can be done regularly, Comrade Sankara added.

Furthermore, the president of Burkina Faso made it clear that the criticism of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in his 4 August 1985 speech should not be considered as a revocation but simply as a search for effectiveness in its structures in the exercise of revolutionary power.

Concerning the coordinators of Burkina Faso, the chairman of the CNR said they have been given special mandates that enable them to act everywhere on behalf of the president of Burkina Faso. The political life of the nation has not come to a standstill; it is therefore not a period of lull, and everything is going on as usual and major decisions are to be expected any time, Captain Thomas Sankara continued.

The Popular Development Program is advancing very well, but the comrade president said the expected results will not be achieved 100 percent because of the fact that some planned programs were not pursued rigorously and rationally. As for opponents of the RDP in Ivory Coast or elsewhere, the door of Burkina Faso remains open wide to its prodigal sons. The CNR chairman wishes to assure them that they can return home without any problem.

And what about the Drissa Keita affair? [Reference to the expulsion of the secretary general of the West African Economic Community, CEAO] The president of Burkina Faso did not hesitate to specify that it was not in his capacity as current chairman of the CEAO that he decided to expel Mr Keita, but only in his capacity as a Burkinabe, acting in the name of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso and the militant Burkinabe people.

Drissa Keita, as an individual, has been disrepectful of our revolution; and according to the president of Burkina Faso, the excerpts of the interview published by *JEUNE AFRIQUE* are (?insulting). The rest of his interview is intolerable. What can the reaction of other countries on this matter be?

As far as Captain Thomas Sankara is concerned, there is a heavy silence, a silence full of ideas.

### Ivorian Minister Comments on Sankara Meeting

*AB151045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The comrade president of Burkina Faso yesterday evening received in audience Mr Balla Keita, Ivory Coast's minister of national education and scientific research. After the audience the minister talked to the national press. First, he spoke about the purpose of his audience:

[Begin recording] [Keita] First of all, I want to tell you that within the framework of the friendship and fraternity characterizing relations between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast, it is normal that from time to time I visit our brothers and friends in Burkina Faso as they too can come to Ivory Coast to pay us visits from time to time.

As you know, I had come here on several occasions as current chairman of CAMES [African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education], for the wedding ceremony of our brother and friend, Mr Minister Blaise Compaore, and for the ordination of Reverend Sankara. Today I am here within the framework of a routine mission, within the framework of the friendship between Presidents Sankara and Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Of course, I cannot tell you the topics of the talks which I held with brother Sankara. All I can tell you is that President Nana [Akan term of respect for elderly chief] Houphouet-Boigny and his younger brother, President Sankara, maintain relations of understanding, fraternity, and solidarity in order to make peace reign within the subregion and to ensure that there is brotherliness among Africans so that all our problems and difficulties could be resolved in solidarity and in a friendly manner.

All we want is peace between African states, peace within every African state, and peace between Africa and the rest of the world.

We have a lot of problems in Africa. They are mainly development problems — how to feed our people, how to provide them with good education and good health facilities in order to achieve an opening to the modern world.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, the secretary general of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] has been declared persona non grata by the Burkinabe authorities and the Malian foreign minister has visited your country. Tell us whether his visit was connected with the Keita affair [Drissa Keita, CEAO secretary general of Malian nationality] and how this decision by the revolutionary authorities of Burkina was seen by the Ivorian authorities.

[Keita] First of all, I must tell you that I am not the foreign minister of Ivory Coast. I am the minister of national education and scientific research. Well, as the Malian foreign minister visited Ivory Coast, it is the duty of the Ivorian foreign minister to comment on that visit. I do not want to talk about this matter.

All I can tell you is that within the framework of visits between Mali, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, ministers of these countries can meet to resolve their problems. We in Ivory Coast do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. As for the Keita affair, we cannot make any particular comment. I believe this question should have been put to the two presidents — Presidents Thomas Sankara and Felix Pouphouet-Boigny.

As far as I am concerned, I can only talk on problems of education [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr Minister, some Burkinabe citizens residing in Ivory Coast recently expressed their desire to return home. However, it seems that these people are encountering some difficulties with the Ivorian authorities. For example, I can cite the cases of Macaire Ouedraogo and Rasmane Ouedraogo. As a delegate of the Ivorian Government, can you shed more light on these two cases?

[Keita] As I told you, the Government of Ivory Coast cannot prevent anyone from leaving Ivorian soil. Ivory Coast is a country of freedom. Anyone can come in and leave without being prevented from doing so. We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and this is why we do not want people to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Ivory Coast, which is one of the rare countries in Africa that has so many foreigners, that is non-Ivorian citizens, believes that the best policy is to make every African feel at home anywhere he may be in Africa. Therefore, I can tell you that it has never been the intention of the Ivorian authorities to prevent anyone from leaving Ivory Coast. This is very untrue. I know that Macaire is going about his businesses like all other Burkinabe citizens and other foreigners living in Ivory Coast.

Finally, I want to say a few words, words of gratitude and friendship between our two countries. I am calling on the youths of Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast to maintain understanding, to work hand-in-hand in order to ensure the continuation of our active solidarity. They must try to avoid hatred and wranglings.

Our major problems are those of development of our countries and the place of the black man and Africa in the concert of nations. We are being exploited arbitrarily by speculators who fix the prices of our raw materials. We are being exploited by people who manipulate currencies the way they want to, people who buy our raw materials very cheap and sell their manufactured goods to us very dearly.

These are very serious problems we are facing. Another problem is that Africans must acquire the knowledge of science and technology in order to develop Africa. [End recording]

## LIBERIA

### Doe Says Ex-Minister To Face Special Tribunal

*AB150900 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*2000 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Excerpt] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe says former finance minister Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf will be tried by the special military tribunal for allegedly accusing the Liberian Government of mismanagement and referring to government officials as idiots. Head of State Doe made the statement at a press conference held in the palace of the Executive Mansion in Monrovia today. Dr Doe said he called the news conference to brief the nation on matters pertaining to maintaining the peace and stability of the country and in particular the situation of Mrs Sirleaf.

### Doe on Parties' Equal Use of Public Facilities

*AB142256 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*1710 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has said it is worthwhile to accord political parties equal use of public facilities. Speaking at a press conference a few days after the Unity Party was denied access to public facilities in Lofa County, the head of state said parties' officials should inform the superintendents of their arrival time so that the same courtesies can be given to them. He said sometimes parties' officials arrived in the counties without prior information to the superintendent or the county officials.

CIC Doe said the facilities are government property and if anything went wrong while having their convention, government will not hold them responsible to pay for them. [Sentence as heard] He said if they should go directly to Secom [Special Elections Commission] before traveling to a county, Secom will tell the minister of internal affairs to inform the people in the counties so that they will know, adding that the county officials would also provide them with security.

CIC Doe said it is important that county officials be informed about the arrival of parties wishing to launch its convention, saying: If they arrive without any notice what do you expect the county officials to do?

It can be recalled that at a press conference last week, Secom appealed to county officials to make available public facilities to those parties that have been registered and certificated.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Momoh Interviewed on Economy, Domestic Issues

*AB152120 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Freetown, 15 Aug (AFP) — To save the Sierra Leonean economy from disaster by reducing its dependance on imports in particular, will be the major task of General Joseph Saidu Momoh, the only candidate in next October's presidential elections. This was stated by the general in an interview with AFP on Wednesday.

The new leader of the ruling All People's Party (APC) and chief of staff of the army, hinted that he intends widening the scope of agriculture, especially rice, the staple food of the 5 million inhabitants, 20 percent of which is currently being imported. Sierra Leone's budget deficit for 1985-86 amounts to more than $100 million and negotiations are under way with the IMF. Gen Momoh further stated that Sierra Leone, as a nonaligned country, would continue to maintain friendly relations with all states, without seeking to interfere in their internal affairs. Concerning domestic issues, the future head of state explained that he intended to instill discipline in Sierra Leonean society, which is often disrespectful toward authority. He promised to respect democratic principles and press freedom, and asked the press to be "fair and frank." Gen Momoh, like the present head of state Siaka Stevens, is a descendant of three different ethnic groups, and it is expected that he would be able to maintain the ethnic balance.

## ANGOLA

### Foreign Minister Returns From USSR, Nigeria

*MB142017 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1200 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, returned to Angola today after visits to USSR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The head of Angolan diplomacy carried out working sessions in both countries centering on strengthening bilateral relations. Minister Afonso van Dunem now assesses the results of the visits he made to USSR and Nigeria.

[Begin Van Dunem recording] Our visit to USSR was made within the framework of the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity that unite our two countries. We held talks with Soviet authorities, we visited functioning centers in the USSR, and we also delivered a personal message from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail Gorbachev. We can say that our visit to USSR was fruitful because during the talks we reviewed the issues of world peace, disarmament, independence, and the social progress of the peoples. We also discussed and analyzed the bilateral relations that we maintain with the USSR.

After the USSR, we went to the Federal Republic of Nigeria at the invitation of this brotherly government. In Lagos, we held talks with Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We also reviewed international issues, southern Africa, and bilateral problems. The Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, discussed with us the preparations for the nonaligned conference to be held in Luanda and the preparatory document that we will present to that conference. In Nigeria, our visit was also fruitful and we held talks with the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, we were received in audience by General Idiagbon, Nigerian chief of the general staff, the minister of petroleum, the minister of industry, and the minister of information and culture. We also visited an African art show. We can say that our mission was very successful. [End recording]

## BOTSWANA

### Foreign Minister Disappointed With Botha Speech

*MB161141 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*
*1110 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, says Botswana's reaction to last night's statement by South African President P.W. Botha on the future of his country is one of disappointment. In an interview with the radio newsdesk a short while ago, Dr Chiepe said like many countries, Botswana had hoped, even though it didn't really know what to expect, for something more substantial. She said there was nothing knew in what Mr Botha said last night.

Dr Chiepe said Mr Botha's statement had fallen short of expectations of the international community. She expressed the hope that the international community would continue to press South Africa to introduce changes which would defuse the situation. Dr Chiepe said the effect of Mr Botha's statement may be that of snubbing the international community whether or not he intended doing so. She said perhaps Mr Botha is so concerned with his own thinking that he feels what he wants to do is the best and he is going to do it in that way. She said Mr Botha might get better ideas if he listened to other people.

On expected reaction from the United States, which is pursuing a policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, Dr Chiepe said it was very difficult to anticipate what the Americans would do. She expressed the hope that the United States would react in a way that would be acceptable to the international community, what would in fact in the end help South Africa in particular and southern Africa generally. But Dr Chiepe stressed that it should be left to the Americans to decide what they were going to do. She said Botswana was in constant touch with the United States and other countries through their representatives here and they know what Botswana's view is.

On the possibility of a meeting among frontline states to discuss the matter, Dr Chiepe said the likely thing was that they would react as individual states rather than as a group. Convening such a meeting, she said, took time. It could be 2 weeks before they met and by then a lot would have happened.

She said destabilization must stop and countries aof the region should recognize the need to coexist. The countries of the region could not wish each other away. It was, therefore, essential, she said, that South Africa should discontinue its destabilization practices.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Botha Addresses Natal National Party Congress

*MB152047 Johannesburg Television Service in English*
*1730 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Address by State President P.W. Botha to the Natal National Party Congress in City Hall, Durban — live] [Text] During recent months and particularly the last few weeks, I have received a great deal of advice.

Most of the persons and institutions who offered advice and still offer advice have good and well-meaning intentions. I thank them and where the advice is practical, it is considered.

I almost daily receive hundreds of messages and letters of goodwill and encouragement from all over the Western world and from people in our own country, as well as assurances that people are praying for me. I sincerely appreciate these gestures of goodwill.

But I also receive advice from some people who want to help me from the frying pan into the fire. To people such as these, I would like to say: I grew up on a farm and we have an Afrikaans saying which goes: I can recognise a skunk by its smell.

If you don't accept advice from these people, they slander you and your country.

Langenhoven has justly said the following: Appreciate, oh defamed, the tribute of your slander. He admits that you are worth the slander. He is probably not. [preceding passage spoken in Afrikaans]

Most of the media in South Africa have already informed you on what I was going to say tonight, or what I ought to say, according to their superior judgment.

Of all the tragedies in the world, I think the greatest is the fact that our electorate refrained so far to elect some of these gentlemen as their government.

They have all the answers to all the problems. And these answers differ from day to day and from Sunday to Sunday.

Seldom in our past has there been a party congress of the National Party for which so many expectations were raised as this congress in Natal.

Some of the reasons for this are evident, for example the partial emergency situation in less than 14 percent of the magisterial districts of the RSA. Other reasons are more sinister, such as the motives of those who have put words in my mouth in advance.

During recent weeks, there was an unparalleled scurry from different sources, within and outside South Africa, to predict and prescribe what is to be announced at this congress. It was also envisaged that worldwide, people are going to be dissatisfied if certain things are not announced as were predicted.

It is, of course, a well-known tactic in negotiations to limit the other person's freedom of movement about possible decisions, thus forcing him in a direction where his options are increasingly restricted.

It is called the force of rising expectations. Firstly, an expectation is raised that a particular announcement is to be made. Then an expectation is raised about what the content of the announcement should be.

The tactic has two objectives. Firstly, the target is set so high that, even if an announcement is made, it is almost impossible to fulfill the propagated expectations.

Secondly, it is also an attempt to force the one party into negotiations to make the expected decision. If this is not done, public opinion is already conditioned to such an extent that the result is widespread dissatisfaction. If you want to read about these tactics, read the book *"Nicaragua Betrayed"* and then you will see the history of some of these gentlemen repeated in South Africa. This is what has been happening over recent weeks.

I find it unacceptable to be confronted in this manner with an accomplished fact. This is not my way of doing it, and the sooner these gentlemen accept it, the better. [Applause] I think we should first reconsider the objective of a party congress.

The National Party in each province is connected to the party in the other provinces on a federal basis. The provincial congress is the highest authority of the party in each province. One of the major activities of the congress is to decide on party policy.

It would thus be unwise of the leader of the party to confront the provincial congress with certain final decisions.

Moreover, the subject of most of the speculations, namely the constitutional future of the black peoples in South Africa, is of such a nature that it must be determined in consultation with those concerned.

We cannot confront them with certain final decisions. Over the years, that was exactly the criticism against our government — that we make decisions about people and not with them. Now, suddenly I am expected to make the decisions for them.

I find the attempts from various sources to compromise me and the government very unfortunate. It is a very dangerous game, and it definitely does not serve the interests of negotiation and reform in South Africa.

I have used a quotation from Langenhoven earlier. I want to quote him again. He wrote: If we are in front, we can wait for time. If we are behind, it does not wait for us. [preceding passage spoken in Afrikaans]

In our relationship with our fellow South Africans and in our relationship as a multicultural society in South Africa, no spirit of defeatism or hysterical actions will help us to be on time.

We must deal with our relationships and accept future challenges in a balanced way and with devotion. You will find that balance in thinking and devotion in the National Party — the only political party which is representative of the vast majority of white South Africa.

The party stands for the just and equal treatment of all parts of South Africa and for the impartial maintenance of the rights and privileges of every section of the population. But the party must also deal with the heritage of history. Certain situations existing in this country were created by history and not by the National Party.

We are not prepared to accept the antiquated, simplistic, and racist approach that South Africa consists of a white minority and a black majority. We cannot ignore the fact that this country is a multicultural society — a country of minorities — white minorities as well as black minorities, and other minorities, such as the colored people and the Indians. While the National Party accepts and respects the multicultural and polyethnic nature of South Africa's population, it rejects any system of horizontal differentiation which amounts to one nation or group in our country dominating another or others.

We believe in and uphold the principle of economic interdependence of the population groups as well as the acceptance of the properly planned utilization of manpower.

In this regard, we have advanced very far through modernizing our labor laws, the creation of a development bank for southern

Africa, as well as a corporation for the development of small business activities.

We already cooperate in various ways through multinational ministerial committees meeting from time to time and working positively in the interests of South Africa as a whole. It is true that as a result of serious world recessionary circumstances, South Africa, which was also hit by recessionary conditions and overspending in some fields, could not make progress as we would have preferred.

On economic strategy, it is common knowledge by now that the official economic stragey applied in South Africa during the past 12 months has produced excellent results. I want to refer to them briefly: overspending by the private and public sectors has been eliminated; the money supply is under control; government spending is being effectively curbed and soundly financed; the balance of payments on current account is showing a surplus of about 5 billion rands per year — much larger than anticipated; the banking sector and private companies have for months now been repaying substantial amonts of foreign debt; our net gold and foreign exchange reserves increased by 1.4 billion rands during the second quarter of 1985; the prime overdraft rate of the banks has been reduced four times since May, from 25 to 21 percent; other interest rates have also declined; the rate of inflation is still around 16 percent but should begin to decline before the end of the year; with exports rising strongly and interest rates falling, the domestic economy should move into a new upswing in 1986.

The so-called economic fundamentals are therefore at present very favorable in South Africa. Many of the present overseas perceptions of the South African situation are, of course, quite erroneous. Nobody would deny that we face problems that demand solutions. But every country has. I can name you quite a number of countries who have more problems than South Africa.

But the perceptions of many overseas observers bear little relationship to the realities of the situation.

The Republic of South Africa still remains the leading country in the subcontinent of southern Africa. People are flocking to this country tonight from neighboring countries because they are hungry today, because they are looking for work, because they are looking for health services. Only last week, I was in the north of our country, and there I had the experience that people were flocking from Mozambique into South Africa in their tens of thousands, to this bad country. How do you explain that? Do people flee to hell? [Applause] I say the Republic of South Africa still remains the leading country in the subcontinent of southern Africa. [Unintelligible interjection from audience] I will not reply to that soul in the wilderness. [Applause, laughter] If the Republic of South Africa suffers from economic setbacks, the whole of southern Africa will pay a heavy price.

For instance, at present 90 percent of the exports of southern Africa are consigned via the transport systems of the Republic of South Africa.

We in the Republic of South Africa, as well as our neighbors, will in the foreseeable future have to find solutions for our fast-growing populations and their rightful demands.

We have our responsibilities in connection with proper family planning, health services, the provision of clear and fresh water, training of young people, and the creation of work opportunities. The government, apart from its normal budget this year, made provision 100 million rands to provide people with work, and only yesterday we had a report that we are succeeding in our efforts.

We have such a vast task ahead of us and such great challenges to create a better future that we can ill afford the irresponsibilities and destructive actions of barbaric communist agitators and even murderers who perpetrate the most cruel deeds against fellow South Africans because they are on the payroll of their masters far from this lovely country of ours. I have the knowledge because I get the facts. As head of this government, I am in a position to tell you tonight what the facts are.

No government in this country or elsewhere in the world can solve all the problems in its country in a given time. But despite our human weaknesses and our limited powers as human instruments, we can attempt to be on time. We can make serious attempts not to be behind the time.

We are suffering in some parts of South Africa from two basic problems. The first is the problem of unemployment — a problem of the entire Western world, with perhaps to a lesser extent of the United States, especially a problem of Africa, where people die of hunger, where one of the leaders of Africa, in the OAU, declared Africa is dying. The small business corporation is of vital importance in this connection.

I am of the opinion that there are too many rules and regulations in our country serving as stumbling blocks in the way of entrepreneurs. These stumbling blocks must be removed. We are already seriously attending to this problem. Even if I as state president have to take powers during the next session of parliament so as to enable me to deregualate in the interests of the country, I will do so.

The underdeveloped part of the economy is mainly that of different nonwhite communities. There are historic reasons for this, just as there are historic reasons for the plight of Africa in general.

Instead of the whites paternalistically trying to do everything for the blacks, they must rather be allowed to help themselves — in the informal as well as the formal sector.

When I met President Machel a time ago on the border between South Africa and Mozambique, and our talks started, I told him that he must not expect from South Africa the same policy which destroyed Africa under the leadership of the West and Russia. I told him that we are not coming with aid programs, but we want cooperation. And he interrupted immediately and he said: Africa is tired of aid. Provide us with cooperation, and help us to help ourselves. [Applause]

Consequently, I shall go out of my way to see to it that more substantial funds are made available to the small business development corporation.

Secondly, I refer to the problem of housing, caused mainly by our population explosion in southern Africa.

It is a fallacious belief that the government must do everything for all. We must help the people to help themselves, to build and upgrade their homes through their own efforts.

We have decided that land should be made available where possible, and site services supplied.

We have already accepted the principle of ownership rights for blacks in the urban areas outside the national states. Just as important is the principle of ownership rights to people in the national states.

But the state must mainly take responsibility for the infrastructure, such as fresh drinking water, sanitation, and roads and leave it to the people to provide their own homes with their own schemes. The government intends setting aside 1 billion rands during the next 5 years to improve underdeveloped towns and cities, not only in metropolitan areas.

Our policy of decentralization will be actively continued with, and you know for a fact that we have advanced already very far in this direction. Yet the facts and the people who know the facts will support the government in its efforts.

On the question of influx control, I can only say that the present system is outdated and too costly. The President's Council assured me that they are at present considering this matter and will probably report on this matter in the near future, while the government itself is also at present considering improvements.

But, of course, we shall need the closest cooperation of the private sector. I hope they will stand up and be counted as they did in the past when I called upon them for their cooperation. When I was minister of defense and the world started an arms boycott against South Africa, I called upon the private sector to support the government in providing our own arms, which they did successfully, and I now make an appeal to them again: Let us stand together for South Africa, not for any other interest.

I now wish to deal with some other aspects of our national life. It is my considered opinion that any future constitutional dispensation providing for participation by all South African citizens should be negotiated. But let me point out at once that since South Africa freed itself from colonialism, democracy has already been broadened and millions of people who never had a say in government affairs under the British colonial system have it today.

I am pressed by some who mean it well and those who wish to destroy orderly government in this country to make a statement of intent. I am not prepared to make it, not now and not tomorrow. I say it would be wrong to be prescriptive as to structures within which participation will have to take place in future. It would also be wrong to place a time limit on negotiations. I am not going to walk into this trap. I am responsible for South Africa's future. I am not going to walk into this trap.

However, I believe that the majority of South Africans, as well as independent states which form our immediate neighbours, have much in common apart from our economic interests. And let us first deal with this. What do we have in common? Naturally, we have a lot in common. I agree with you to give me an opportunity to spell it out to you, you wouldn't be able to do so. [Sentence as heard]

We believe in the same Almighty God and the redeeming grace of his son, Jesus Christ. And I know what I am talking about, because only a few months ago I stood before an audience of 3 million black people telling me the truth of what I am saying now. I don't know if one of our critics ever saw 3 million people in a meeting; I did.

We believe and wish to uphold religious freedom. We believe in democratic institutions of government. We believe in the broadening of democracy. We believe our great wealth of divergent population groups must speak to each other through their elected leaders, not self-appointed leaders. We believe that our peace and prosperity is indivisible. We believe in the protection of minorities.

We know that it is the hard fact of South African life that it will not be possible to accommodate the political aspirations of our various population groups and communities in a known, defined political system. We will have to find our own unique system because our problems are unique.

We have often found that our efforts to find solutions have been impeded and frustrated because of differenct interpretations of the terminology that we use to describe our particular form of democratic solutions.

Some years ago, with the best intentions on my part, I adovcated a confederation of southern African states to cooperate with one another. The idea was belittled and prejudice was created against it. And that is why I am not going to fall into that trap again before I have had the opportunity to discuss with the elected leaders of other communities in South Africa the structures we jointly agree upon.

Now let me state explicitly that I believe in participation of all the South African communities on matters of common concern. I believe there should exist structures to reach this goal of coresponsibility and participation.

I firmly believe that the granting and acceptance of independence by various black peoples within the context of their own statehood represents a material part of the solution. I believe in democratic neighbors, not neighbors who call out elections and then stop them in their mysterious ways. [Applause]

I would, however, like to restate my government's position in this regard; namely, that independence cannot be forced upon any community.

Should any of the black national states therefore prefer not to accept independence, such states or communities will remain a part of the South African nation, are South African citizens, and should be accommodated within political institutions within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa.

This does not exclude that regional considerations should be taken into account and that provision be made for participation in institutions on a regional and/or group basis. We must be practical in this regard.

But I know for a fact that most leaders in their own right in South Africa and reasonable South Africans will not accept the principle of one man, one vote in a unitary system.

That would lead to domination of one over the others and it would lead to chaos. Consequently, I reject it as a solution.

Secondly, a so-called fourth chamber of parliament is not a practical solution and I do not think responsible people will argue in favor of it. We must rather seek our solutions in the devolution of power and in participation on common issues.

But I admit that the acceptance by my government of the permanence of black communities in urban areas outside the national states means that a solution will have to be found for their legitimate rights.

The future of these communities and their constitutional arrangements will have to be negotiated with leaders from the national states, as well as from their own ranks.

But let me be quite frank with you. You must know where you stand with me. I have no unfulfilled ambition in political life. I am standing where I am standing because people asked me to stand here. [Applause] And let me be quite frank with you tonight. If you do not like my way of thinking, if you do not like the direction I am going in, it is the right of the party congresses to state whether they agree with their leader or not. But show me your alternatives. [Interjections, laughter] It all depends which wilderness you are referring to, the one I am living in or that one.

I am not prepared to lead white South Africans and other minority groups on a road to abdication and suicide. Destroy white South Africa and our influence, and this country will drift into factional strife, chaos, and poverty.

Together with my policy statements earlier this year in parliament, I see this speech of mine as my manifesto for a new South Africa. Read the statement I made with the opening of parliament, read the statement I made when my vote as president was discussed in parliament, read the statement I made towards the end of parliament's session, and read it, all those, after tonight's speech, and tell me you have an alternative. I say there is no alternative. The alternative is bloodshed; the alternative is turmoil; the alternative is murder; the alternative is a sneak who wants to get control of power in South Africa so that they can ruin our country and I am not for that.

In my policy statements in January and June of this year, I indicated that there would be further developments with regard to the rights and interests of the various population groups in southern Africa.

Since then we have had to contend with escalating violence within South Africa, and pressure from abroad in the form of measures designed to coerce the government into giving in to various demands.

Our enemies — both within and without — seek to divide our peoples. They seek to greate unbridgeable differences between us to prevent us from negotiating peaceful solutions to our problems.

Peaceful negotiation is their enemy. Peaceful negotiation is their enemy because it will lead to joint responsibility for the progress and prosperity of South Africa. Those whose methods are violent do not want to participate. They wish to seize and monopolize all power. Let there be no doubt about what they would do with such power.

One has only to look at their methods and means. Violent and brutal means can only lead to totalitarian and tyrannical ends. Their actions speak louder than their words.

Their words offer ready panaceas such as one man, one vote, freedom, and justice for all.

Their actions leave no doubt that the freedoms that we already have — together with the ongoing extension of democracy in South Africa — are the true targets of their violence.

If this type of government is really such a wonderful example that they wish to have, why do they not organize the investors of the Western world to invest in Lesotho, to invest in Mozambique? Why do I have to appeal to people to invest in Mozambique? Whey do they not invest in the dictatorships of Africa?

I have a specific question I would like to put to the media in South Africa: How do they explain the fact that they are always present, with cameras etc, at places where violence takes place?

Are there people from the revolutionary elements who inform them to be ready? Or are there perhaps representatives of the reactionary groups in the ranks of certain media?

"My question to you is this: Whose interests do you serve — those of South Africa or those of the revolutionary elements? South Africa must know. Our life is at stake.

I now wish to deal with another matter, raised by people who put pressure on South Africa, from outside and from within.

From certain international as well as local quarters, appeals are being made to me to release Mr Nelson Mandela from jail. I stated in parliament that if Mr Mandela gives a commitment that he will not make himself guilty of planning, instigating, or committing acts of violence for the furtherance of political objectives, I will, in principle, be prepared to consider his release. But let me remind the public of the reasons why Mr Mandela is in jail. Dr Yutar, the attorney general at the time, set out the state's case inter alia as follows:

As the indictment alleges, the accused deliberately and maliciously plotted and engineered the commission of acts of violence and destruction throughout the country. The planned purpose therefore was to bring about in the Republic of South Africa chaos, disorder, and tumoil. They — Mr Mandlea and his friends — planned violent insurrection and rebellion. The saboteurs had planned the manufacture of at least 7 types of bombs, 48,000 anti-personnel mines, 210,000 handgrenades, petrol bombs, pipe bombs, syringe bombs and bottle bombs. A document was produced during the court case in Mandela's own handwriting in which he stated: We Communist Party members are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history. The enemy must be completely crushed and wiped out from the face of the earth before a communist world can be realized.

In passing sentence at the time the judge, Mr Justice de Wet, remarked: The crime of which the accused have been convicted, that is the main crime, the crime of conspiracy, is in essence one of high treason. The state has decided not to charge the crime in this form. Bearing this in mind and giving the matter very serious consideration, I have decided not to impose the supreme penalty which in a case like this would usually be the proper penalty for the crime.

Can you blame me when I tell you that I am prepared to consider this gentleman's release provided he undertakes that he will not precipitate and propagate and conduct violence in South Africa? [Applause] Have you ever given it a thought if I released him in spite of what the court said about him, if I release him and tomorrow we have to rearrest him, what would you say? What would the public say? Not the irresponsible part of the public — you always have them with you — but what would the responsible public say, in this country, black or white? And when I made that statement in public, I received messages from prominent members of the Western world, heads of government, telling me that they agree with me. [Applause] And I repeat tonight what I said in parliament, and that is the end of the talk. [Applause]

The violence of our enemies is a warning to us. We, who are committed to peaceful negotiation, also have a warning to them.

Our warning is that our readiness to negotiate should not be mistaken for weakness. I have applied much self-discipline during the past few weeks and months, I have been lenient and patient. Do not push us too far. [Applause] Reform through process of negotiation is not weakness. Talking, consulting, bargaining with all our peoples' leaders is not weakness. Mutual acceptance of and joint responsibility for the welfare and stability of our country is not weakness. It is our strength.

Our strength is the courage to face and accommodate the problems bequeathed to us by history. The reality of our diversity is a hard reality.

We face it because it is there. How do we accommodate it?

How do we build a better future out of cultures, values, languages which are demonstrably real in our heterogeneous society? We are resolved — we are committed — to do so in two fundamental ways.

Firstly by letting the people speak, by letting the people speak through their leaders by negotiation between all these leaders, negotiation in which we will all endeavor to improve our common well-being. And I know what these leaders tell me. I speak to them. Negotiation in which there will be give and take. We will not prescribe and we will not demand — to do so would be to take only. We will give so that others can also give — towards a better future for each and everyone.

Secondly, the overriding common denominator is our mutual interest in each other's freedoms and well-being. Our peace and prosperity is indivisible.

Therefore, the only way forward is through cooperation and coresponsibility. If we ignore the existence of minorities, if we ignore the individual's right to associate with others in the practice of his beliefs and the propagation of his values, if we deny this in favor of a simplistic winner-takes-all political system, then we will diminish and not increase the freedoms of our peoples; then we would deny the right of each and everyone to share in the decisions which shape his history and his destiny.

Between the many and varied leaders in this country, there are important differences of policy. I recognize this, but I also know that their love of South Africa is as intense as my own. I am, therefore, in no doubt that, working together, we shall succeed in finding the way which will satisfy the reasonable economic, social and political aspirations of everyone.

The work of the special cabinet committee is bearing fruit. At the correct time, I and other heads of governments together with other leaders of goodwill will also be able to take part more directly in this process. But it cannot be solved overnight, not in South Africa.

We have never given in to outside demands and we are not going to do so. South Africa's problems will be solved by South Africans and not by foreigners. We are not going to be deterred from doing what we think best, nor will we be forced into doing what we don't want to do.

The tragedy is that hostile pressure and agitation from abroad have acted as an encouragement to the militant revolutionaries in South Africa to continue with their violence and intimidation. They have derived comfort and succor from this pressure.

My government and I are determined to press ahead with our reform program, and to those who prefer revolution to reform, I say they will not succeed no matter how much support and encouragement they derive from outside sources.

We can and we will resolve our problems by peaceful means. Then we can build, then we can develop, then we can train people, then we can uplift people, then we can make this place, this country of ours, a better place to live in. By violence and by burning down schools and by burning down houses and by murdering innocent people, you do not build a country — you destroy a country. Despite the disturbances, despite the intimidation, there is more than enough goodwill among blacks, whites, Coloreds, and Asians to ensure that we shall jointly find solutions acceptable to us. But I say it is going to take time. It is going to take time. The revolutionaries, they have no self-respect. Look at what they have made from Africa. Look what they have done to the continent. We are dying at present. I can tell you because I know what is happening in many of these countries. I have the facts. I am not going to hand over South Africa to these revolutionaries to do the same with this lovely country.

I am encouraged by the growing number of black leaders who are coming forward to denounce violence. Any reduction of violence will be matched by action on the part of the government to lift the state of emergency and restore normality in the areas concerned.

Moreover, as violence diminishes, as criminal and terrorist activities cease, and as the process of dialogue and communication acquires greter momentum, there would be little need to keep those affected in detention or prison.

The implementation of the principles I have stated today can have far-reaching effects on us all. I believe that we are today crossing the rubicon. There can be no turning back.

We now have a manifesto for the future of our country and we must embark on a program of positive action in the months and years that lie ahead.

The challenges we face call for all concerned to negotiate in a spirit of give and take. With mutual goodwill we shall reach our destination peacefully.

We undertake to do all that man can possibly do in spite of his human weaknesses. In so saying, I pray that Almighty God would grant us the wisdom and the strength to seek to fulfill his will.

## Political, Church Leaders, Media React to Speech

### Pik Botha: Speech 'Significant'

*MB151923 Johannesburg Television Service in English*
*1845 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The major policy speech made by the state president to the Natal Congress of the National Party a short while ago has been hailed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha as the most significant address ever made in South Africa. After this, Mr Botha said, no one will be able to accuse the South African Government of not being prepared to face up the realities of this country and present all South Africa's communities with a manifesto for the achievement of the political, economic, and social aspirations.

In Pretoria this evening, Mr Botha briefed foreign correspondents on aspects of the speech. South African missions abroad have also been fully briefed about everything covered by the state president's address.

### Du Plessis on Rand Performance

*MB161138 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says the fluctuation in the value of the rand this morning was the result of expectations raised in some circles about the state president's speech in Durban last night.

Mr du Plessis told our political news staff that the government had expected the fluctuation and had adopted a wait-and-see attitude. However, South Africans could rely on the rand being inherently strong.

The favorable balance of payments position and the lower interest rates patten would ensure that the rand recovered to its previous position.

### Bishop Tutu 'Devestated'

*MB161050 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1042 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The chances of peaceful change in South Africa were virtually nil after the state presidents speech yesterday and escalating violence in the country, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

"I believe were are on the brink of a catastrophe," he told a press conference in Johannesburg called in response to Mr P.W. Bothas speech at the Natal National Party Congress in Durban.

"Short of a major miracle — or decisive intervention by the international community — we are for the birds."

Bishop Tutu said he might have to reconsider his calls for the international community not to impose punitive sanctions on South Africa for another 18 to 24 months in favour of immediate sanctions.

Asked if he was advocating the immediate imposition of such sanctions, Bishop Tutu said: "Im only saying that the world knows what to do — they dont need for us to spell it out."

He said he was "quite devastated" by Mr Bothas speech. The president had "fluffed" a chance to be remembered as "a truly great statesman" who had brought about the end of apartheid.

Instead, he had "behaved like a hack politician pandering to the least informed and most racist" of his party members.

This had been done with an eye to the forthcoming by-elections for the House of Assembly, the bishop said.

Mr Bothas speech had offered "nothing new — just shop-soiled, fly-blown cliches" and had shown that, for Mr Botha, the most important consideration was the National Party and not his country.

The bishop questioned the meaning of Mr Bothas statement that influx control was going to be "improved," adding that the president had said "hardly anything worthwhile" about citizenship for blacks.

"His speech was a mish-mash at a time when the country is burning."

Bishop Tutu said Mr Botha should have given a clear and unambiguous statement of his intention to dismantle apartheid, accompanied by a timetable for change.

The president had said "some extraordinary and almost unforgiveable things" about the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

It had to be remembers that Mr Botha had been a member of the Ossewa Brandwag, an organisation "guilty of acts of sabotage" during World War Two, the bishop said.

"We have not referred to this past history. We believed it was possible for people to change."

If Mandela was released from jail and allowed to take part in free and fair elections, "no-one would be able to beat Nelson in those elections, not even Mr Botha."

The president had offered to negotiate with the elected leaders of the black community but it was common knowledge the government was willing to talk only with those ready to take part in "the dummy, stooge institutions foisted on them and on the people by the government."

Bishop Tutu said he did not think Mr Botha was interested in peaceful change. The president was aware of the countrys military strength "and intends to bludgeon blacks into total submission."

Mr Botha knew he had the support of the United States, Britain and West Germany, whose leaders "have made quite clear that blacks in their view are expendable."

Bishop Tutu referred to his experience at the funeral of unrest victims on the East Rand, when he and the bishop suffragen of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, rescued a man suspected of being an informer from a mob intent on setting him on fire. "Ive never felt so scared before," he said.

"Im very fearful for our country."

Asked about his statement that he might have to reconsider his timetable for punitive sanctions, he said:

"Im talking about the death of our children. Im talking about the fact that there are people who are intent on killing us. Im talking about life and death."

Asked about the reaction of black people to Mr Bothas speech, Bishop Tutu said they had not expected "a great deal" from it. Blacks had, however, been given "no hope" and he hoped they did not become "too desperate."

However, he would continue to oppose both the violence of apartheid and that of thse fighting it, even if he became the only person doing so.

He would do anything to try to avert a bloodbath, he added.

### Further Tutu Remarks

*MB161157 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1137 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — There was no point in a scheduled meeting between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and an Anglican delegation after Mr Bothas speech yesterday, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

He also did not believe there was much point in him joining the delegation, to be headed by the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Phillip Russel, Bishop Tutu told a press conference in Johannesburg.

He said Archbishop Russel had asked him to accompany the delegation and he was considering the request.

However, he would not attend if Mr Botha insisted on the clergy renouncing civil disobedience as a condition for the meeting.

"I dont think theres any point (in the meeting) but you never know," he told the conference, called in reaction to Mr Bothas speech at the Natal National Party Conference in Durban.

Archbishop Russel had been instructed by the provincial synod of the church to seek the meeting and was obliged to see the president unless it became clear there was no point in the talks, Bishop Tutu said.

### Slabbert Sees 'Not Much New Hope'

*MB160521 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2114 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 15, SAPA — Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition, said Mr P.W. Botha's speech did not give South Africa much new hope, but did affirm his commitment to reform and negotiation.

Dr Slabbert said: "The speech did not measure up even to any of the moderate expectation that had been generated. It was only a re-statement of his opening address to parliament.

"Since then the situation has deteriorated considerably, as evidenced by the declared state of emergency. The speech is therefore no significant progress beyond what was stated at the beginning of parliament. But it is a reaffirmation of his commitments to reform and negotiation. In that context we have to search for ways of avoiding escalating violence and anarchy.

"Overall, we have not been given much new hope, but we can take some comfort that he has not gone back on what he has stated before," said Dr Slabbert.

### Treurnicht Criticism

*MB160526 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2156 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 15, SAPA — The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said tonight President Botha's statements, particularly on influx control and the national states were fatal political moves, SABC radio new reports.

Dr Treurnicht said the recognition of black permanence outside the national states in white areas had to lead to black majority rule in the long run, and this would not offer political security to anyone.

### Indian Parties Disappointed

*MB160534 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2055 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Durban Aug 15, SAPA — The Natal Indian Congress [NIC] saw no shift from apartheid in the state president's address tonight, and the chances were the country would slide further into chaos and disaster, the NIC's acting president, Dr Farouk Meer, told SAPA tonight.

"As I see it, the world may as well join South Africans with goodwill and weep for South Africa," Dr Meer said.

Mr Mahmoud Rajab, the chief law and order spokesman for Solidarity, official opposition in the House of Delegates, said the state president's speech had come as a disappointment.

The burning issue right now was black political rights, but there was no firm commitment from Mr Botha in this respect, Mr Rajab said.

He said that a pleasing feature, however, in Mr Botha's speech was that in the present "turbulent times," Mr Botha had not shut the door for further reform.

### Church Council Leader's Comments

*MB160932 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0925 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Bothas "manifesto" was "deeply disappointing and distressing" and would increase black anger and overseas pressure, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said today.

Speaking at news conference in Johannesburg, Dr Naude said the whole country and the outside world had expected a major statement on a future policy for bringing peace to the country.

But the state presidents speech had left crucial issues unresolved.

He said Mr Bothas manifesto was "counter productive" and did not contain a commitment ot human rights or any steps to effect a solution to the state of emergency which had reached crisis proportions.

No hope or encouragement had been given to the black majority that their political aspirations were being taken seriously. Neither had the West been given any positive guidance to finding a solution for South Africas present crisis, Dr Naude said.

He said Mr Bothas manifesto had dashed the hopes and expectations raised by "government spokesmen and its own media" and left many people, including whites, confused and despondent.

Mr Botha had refused to commit himself to a statement of intent or to change his attitude to the release of Nelson Mandela and had rejected the concept of one-man one-vote in a unitary state.

The manifesto would only heighten the frustration and anger of the black community and increase pressure on the country from the outside world.

"On the positive side, Mr Botha indicated the governments Christian belief and its concern over unemployment, housing, improvement of the economy and the need for building a better future for all."

Dr Naude said the stimulation of small business and housing assistance were not only long overdue, but did not touch on the "political crisis" in South Africa.

Asked what practical effect Mr Bothas manifesto would have on the black community, Dr Naude said it was difficult to say because the communitys voice had been stifled by the state of emergency.

"My own feeling is that it will cause deep disillusionment and anger, especially among black youth."

He said "one sided and incomplete" radio and television reports about the unrest situation were misleading whites who will be "shocked and shattered" when black anger eventually turns to conflict and revolution.

It was becoming more and more difficult to persuade disillusioned blacks that they must continue to use peaceful means to bring about political change. He said the churches would continue to do everything in their power to seek peaceful ways of defusing the conflict situation in South Africa. It was impossible, however, to avoid confrontation with the state and to maintain credibility in the black community at the same time.

### Azapo: Speech War Declaration

*MB160750 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0714 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, last night was a "declaration of war" and an "ultimatum" to the opponents of apartheid, the president of the Azanian Peoples Organization (Azapo), Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, has said.

"If there is anything the speech has achieved, it was to inflame anger and fuel the conflict and crisis in the country," he said in a statement.

"He has affirmed the intransigent racist policies of repression, domination and exploitation.

"Bothas self glorification manifesto for a new South Africa turned out to be an arrogant statement of insult and vilification of jailed black leadership. It was an affront to black people and their aspirations."

Mr Mkhabela said Mr Botha had spoken to please and assure his followers, the business community and other agents of control and repression of the countrys might.

"Repealing and relaxation of certain apartheid laws will only delay the inevitable and buy time for Bothas regime," he said. "The present system must be completely dismantled.

"Nothing but the repossession of land and transfer of political and economic power to the black majority shall bring lasting peace, progress and prosperity in the country."

The Azapo president argued "secret negotiations conducted with puppet leadership will serve the country no good."

Azapo rejects the manipulation of the position of the jailed popular leadership by the ruling class element to serve propaganda interests and aims.

"No amount of manoeuvering will win legitimacy and support for the Pretoria rule and its ethnic, tribalist and tribalist agents."

### Foreign, Domestic Reaction

*MB160605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] The following overseas and local reaction has been received so far. In Santa Barbara, President Reagan's national security adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, described Mr Botha's remarks as important. He said they were being studied carefully. He said that Mr Botha recognized the principle of participation and responsibility of all South Africans in the country's future.

In London, the British Government has expressed disappointment that President Botha had not agreed to the unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela. The British foreign office minister, Baroness Young, said in a BBC television program that the British Government was also disappointed that Mr Botha had not been more specific in his policy statement.

The French Government of President Francois Mitterrand, which has taken the lead in imposing economic sanctions on South Africa, has reserved comment on President Botha's policy statement.

In his reaction to President Botha's policy statement, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said the speech offered little new hope for South Africa, but did affirm the president's commitment to reform and negotiation. Dr Slabbert said the president's speech was a repetition of his opening address to parliament this year, and that since then the situation had deteriorated considerably, as was evidenced by the declaration of the state of emergency.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said President Botha's statements, particularly concerning influx control and the national states, were fatal political moves. Dr Treurnicht told our political staff that the recognition of black permanence outside the national states in white areas had to lead to black majority rule in the long run, and this would not offer political security to any one.

The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in a television interview in Israel that President Botha had failed to take the bold action required by the situation in South Africa.

In his reaction to President Botha's policy statements, the chief minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said he welcomed the announcement that all population groups would have a common South African citizenship. Mr Mabuza said it would be expected of the government to move quickly to repeal the citizenship, influx control, and pass laws, which were applicable to the black population only.

In his reaction, the president of Venda, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphephu, said Mr Botha's directives were the result of successful discussions between the state and population groups involved, and the logical outcome of existing consensus of general affairs. He said Venda was eager to be part of the new dispensation, and the government of Venda would give its support to the edification of South Africa and its people.

The acting chief minister of Gazankulu and minister of education, Mr (Minga), has said he considered Mr Botha as the first leader in South Africa who had embarked on removing the evils of domination. He said Mr Botha's bravery, courage, and determination to bring about harmony and cooperation among all population groups should be supported by all the peoples of South Africa.

### Business Groups' Statement

*MB160833 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0813 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — Two of the countrys biggest business associations today said it was a matter of regret that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was not "more specific" about reform in his address to the National Party Congress in Durban last night.

In a joint statement, the president of Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] Mr Donald Masson, and the president of the South African Federated Chamebr of Industries, Mr John Wilson, said:

"The organisations regret that at this time of crisis the state president, in addressing the world at large, was not more specific in pointing the nation more positively in the direction of reform and national reconstruction in South Africa.

"All supporters of peaceful change would have strongly endorsed a commitment to establish, in partnership with black leaders, the fundamentals required before real negotiation can commence over the agenda for the political reforms already outlined by President Botha in his statements to parliament earlier this year.

"Nevertheless, the organisations welcome governments reaffirmation of the basic principle of negotiation and commitment to a positive urbanisation and deregulation programme to supersede the negative elements of influx control.

"They also welcome the option of a common citizenship accessible to all South Africa's people.

"Practical steps are now needed to give effect to this programme, in particular through a visible process of inforamtion with all black leaders in South Africa.

"The private sector itself remains committed to underpinning national unity and will take positive steps in support thereof."

### Commentary on 'Breakthrough'

*MB160617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Station commentary: "Crossing the Rubicon"]

[Text] The Government of South Africa has committed itself irrevocably to joint political decisionmaking in matters of common concern for all the communities in the country and for all their members as citizens of this country. We are crossing the Rubicon, the state president said in Durban last night. There can be no turning back.

That is the central message, in effect, the breakthrough contained in the manifesto announced by Mr P.W. Botha for the future constitutional development of the country. Our peace and prosperity are indivisible; therefore, the only way forward is through cooperation and coresponsibility, Mr Botha said.

Quite clearly, the basis for negotiation and resolution of the most intractable outstanding problems in South African politics now exists. There is no ambiguity about the statement of political rights.

First, with regard to citizenship, the state president had this to say: Should any of the black national states prefer not to accept independence, such states or communities would remain a part of the South African nation, are South African citizens, and should be accommodated within political institutions within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa.

Second, with regard to the urban blacks, acceptance of their permanence means that a solution will have to be found for their legitimate rights. And third, with regard to the accommodation of such communities within a single sovereign state, Mr Botha was emphatic: I believe in participation of all the South African communities on matters of common concern. I beleive there should exist structures to reach his goal of coresponsibility and participation.

The manifesto does not spell out specific measures for implementing these principles. That would have been contrary to the commitment to working towards solutions through negotiation, rather than by unilateral action. It would be wrong, the state president said in referring to demands for a declaration of intent, to be prescriptive as to structures within which participation will have to take place in future.

Of far greater importance is the fact that there is now an explicit formulation of points of departure upon which all who are willing to work together to advance genuine democracy, acknowledging the legitimate claims of all other parties in the process, may agree.

Indeed, the manifesto addresses root causes of the deadlock that has arisen in expediting — even with moderate leaders — negotiations on black political concerns. Specifically, its clarification of the official perspective on resolving those concerns addresses deeply held suspicions about blacks being excluded from the central decisionmaking apparatus. It establishes commn ground on the right of all groups to participate politically in those processes through which their lives are affected.

Precisely how such participation must be organized in South Africa's ethnically complex situation is the proper subject of negotiation among leaders of the different groups. For those who are sincerely committed to working for peace and democracy in the country, the foundations on which it can be achieved are now in place. There can be no excuse for standing aside any longer.

### Press Reaction Cited

*MB161118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, should resign if he could not "perform better" than he had in opening the Natal National Party Congress in Durban last night, *BUSINESS DAY* said in an editorial today.

Mr Botha had behaved like a "hick politician" and made fools of South Africas friends abroad, the newspaper said.

"Last night Botha showed the world...that he was no statesman. He demonstrated that he was as little in touch with the modern world as he is with the mainstream of black thought in this country or elsewhere," *BUSINESS DAY* continued.

"If Botha cannot perform better than this, if he cannot conduct himelf as a statesman in front of the worlds media, then we believe the time has come for him to depart. Let him go back to the wilderness, the real wilderness where he lives, and let someone more capable run the country."

The presidents speech showed beyond doubt that Mr Botha was "part of the problems of this country, not of the solutions," *BUSINESS DAY* said.

"It was not by some chance that the eyes of the world press and television were on him at a minor regional party congress. They were there because Botha and his men made damn sure they would be there.

"Instead of asking for understanding and forbearance, he wagged his finger at leaders such as Reagan and Thatcher and in essence told them to mind their own business and that he would solve the problems of South Africa in his own time and in his own way.

"He would make no statement of intent, which by its very nature cannot be prescriptive. He would give no ground. He was arrogant, overbearing and intransigent."

The president could not blame the press for creating false expectations, *BUSINESS DAY* said, because his administration had leaked the news of reform announcements at the congress, while diplomats and foreign correspondents had also been briefed on what to expect.

"Clearly what (Foreign Minister) Pik Botha had to say to U.S. officials in Vienna and to Congressman (Steven) Solarz on what reforms were to be announced in Durban were out of place.

"If P.W. had material reform in mind at that stage, he had for some reason lost his nerve by last night.

"Within minutes of his speech beginning it was clear that P.W. was out of his depth. He patently is not in touch with the modern world of communications. Unlike Reagan, he showed no sensitivity to the way news is disseminated, to the mood of the majority of people in this country and, indeed, of the views of the countries without the support of which we in South Africa cannot hope to see a return to prosperity reasonably soon."

"After a promising start, Botha has lapsed into the morbid torpor of (former Prime Minister and President) John Vorster. That is not the mark of a man who is equipped to lead a modern nation."

*BUSINESS DAY* said Mr Bothas "lack of leadership" would lead to a deepening of the recession, a delay in the lowering of interest rates, and the loss of hundreds of jobs and productive assets as more firms went out of business and the desperation of the black community rose.

"Let him (Mr Botha) not delude himself. He is the leader, by his own reasoning, of only one minority in this country. For the rest, he is seen in another light."

In Durban, the *DAILY NEWS* said Mr Bothas speech had been "singularly lacking in concrete detail."

"He said nothing that had not been said or strongly hinted at before. He declined to make a specific declaration of intent. He will have disappointed millions of South Africans who were looking for a lead — and perhaps overseas sympathisers as well."

The speech had, however, been "strongly reformist," the newspaper continued.

"Those who doubt this ought to try to imagine Mr Vorster making it. Mr Bothas grounds for refusing to spell out his programme are excellent: Nothing has been negotiated with black leaders, it would be improper for him to prescribe to them.

"Negotiation lies ahead, there will be give and take. Blacks who decline to accept independence in their national states will be accommodated politically. In traditional National Party terms the approach is novel, to say the least.

"Those who expected the unveiling of a detailed programme of reform — dramatic gestures such as an unconditional pardon for Nelson Mandela — simply do not understand the dynamics and psychology of Afrikaner nationalism.

"Mr Bothas enigmatic manoeuverings do not make it easy for black leaders to join him in negotiations — but then nothing in South Africa is easy.

"Such a large portion of Nationalist dogma has been jettisoned, almost by stealth, that real negotiation could yield rich rewards."

*THE STAR* said in its editorial that Mr Botha had failed to make clear what he meant by his "manifesto for a new South Africa."

"We want to believe that he intends (without any declaration of intent) to negotiate with every interest in this land, and with complete flexibility on the points he mentioned.

"But he failed to say so.

"A literal interpretation suggests the opposite. The state president was defensive and offensively aggressive. His very aggression suggested weakness.

"He had the world at his feet — and he spoke almost exclusively to a Natal National Party Congress.

"The state president spoke for all South Africans, and each of us, in his or her own way and own heart, prayed for a message that would tip the balance towards peace and better understanding. The weight went the other way, tipping us closer to disaster.

"The only explanation we can think of is that the West, and a clamouring world, pushed him too hard.

"Instead of rising to the challenge, the nations leader retreated into an insecure shell.

"South Africans, living from crisis to crisis, are becoming accustomed to jumping from euphoria to depression and back again. Perhaps next week or next month there will be deeds — rather than words — to restore optimism," *THE STAR* said.

In Bloemfontein, *DIE VOLKSBLAD* said in an editorial that, even if Mr Bothas speech gained a lukewarm reception, it had clearly placed South Africa "on a new road" with regard to black participation in decision-making.

"The broadening of the democratic base of the government is now practical politics," the newspaper said.

"Even if only a framework has been established, it remains a framework that creates every opportunity for black people to share an equal citizenship with the three groups that presently constitute the central governemnt. An urgent need taht must now be met is to bring about a meaningful dialogue between whites and blacks.

"For this, it is necessary that the basis of the dialogue is defined in a manner which leaves no doubt that the negotiations centre on real political power," the newspaper said.

In Port Elizabeth, *OOSTERLIG* said Mr Botha had presented the NPs [National Party's] manifesto for South Africa "once again, and with great determination." Mr Botha had informed the countrys enemies that the NP government would not allow itself to be driven to destruction by internal violence or foreign pressure, *OOSTERLIG* said.

"It was a strong and positive speech, despite the fact that the climate created beforehand made it impossible for specific reform announcemnets to be made. Presdient Botha again pledged himself to negotiation with recognised black leaders, to South African citizenship for black people, to reform of influx control and to strive for greater welfare for everyone.

"Apartheid belongs to the past. South Africas white have declared their intetion to negotiate and are prepared to give. They are not doing this out of weakness or fear. South Africas blacks cant only take. They must also give."

*THE ARGUS* said in Cape Town that Mr Bothas speech had been "a letdown, even given the fact that there were some over-blown expectations of what he might announce. It is a sadness that what ought to have been a momentous occasion largely fell flat.

"He knew he had the ear of an international audience eagerly waiting on him to provide the leadership that would put this country onto a new trajectory towards peace. Yet he failed to rise to the occasion. He speech was not completely devoid of direction or answers. He did indicate that the discredited influx control system migth finally be on its way out and that the citizenship rights of black people might at last be recognised.

"He reaffirmed his governments commitment to negotiation with blacks, and he seemed to go a step further by vaguely referring to accommodation within common structures in addition to a devolution of power on a regional basis.

"To a Nationalist audience used to government by prescription, these might have sounded like highly courageous departures. But outsiders, and more specifically the black community, whose confidence is a vital pre-condition for negotiation, would look at it differently. They would notice Mr Bothas firm restatement of his conditions for Mr Nelson Mandelas release and his point-blank refusal to give a statement of intent as opening gambit for negotiations. And they would wonder what commitment there really is on the governments part to enter into meaningful negotiation with the true black leadership."

In its editorial, the *EVENING POST* of Port Elizabeth said Mr Botha had largely restated reform principles set out in two parliamentary speeches earlier this year and had therefore offered little cause for hope that the South African crisis was any nearer resolution.

"Yet, against the background of attempts at violent insurrection and the state of emergency, some comfort can be drawn from the fact that Mr Botha is not turning away from the reformist path. Indeed, it is clear that his broad commitment to press ahead with negotiated constitutional change involving blacks outside the independent homelands is as firm as ever.

"What troubles us is that there seems to be no clear-cut plan on how these negotiations are to get off the ground. President Botha is right not to limit the bargaining process by setting out a blueprint for the future: This has to be negotiated by all the countrys people."

In East London, the *DAILY DISPATCH* said Mr Bothas speech would have to be guaged against black reaction.

"No matter how radical a departure from old nationalist apartheid policies resident Bothas new direction may seem to be to white minds, it is the verdict of yesterdays angry black leadership that is crucial and that will matter to the outside world.

"Countries like Britain, West Germany and the United States which are not unsympathetic to the South African Government, are sure to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. They will want to know from blacks, more than from whites, whether they believe the end of apartheid is at last in sight.

"They will also want to know whether there will be, in reach for blacks, South African citizenship which could enable their chosen representatives to take part in law-making at the highest level of government.

"If responsible black leadership does not see a sufficient move away from institutionalised white minority politcal dictation to justify an end to protest and a start to negotiating the method of implemeting what the state president has projected, then South Africas Western friends will find it hard to resist pressures on their own governments to deny support to the Botha administration."

### Botha 'Amusement' Over Reaction

*MB160743 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0741 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Durban, Aug 16, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today expressed amusement at what he termed the "confusion of babel" surrounding his speech last night.

Addressing the Natal National Party Congress in response to motions of thanks and appreciation for his leadership, he said he trusted that reason would triumph.

"Give them time to study the speech," he said. "Apparently some have slept badly last night.

"Let us hope that reason triumphs, that reasonableness prevails."

The National Party had the right course towards the right goals and that was the key to success.

"We have found the course of reasonableness, the course of devotion, the course of accepting other South Africans living in this country.

"It is also the course by which we tell the world that we shall not abdicate."

Clearly in a jovial mood, Mr Botha started his address by referring to reaction to his policy speech at Durbans City Hall last night.

"It seems to me there is the confusion of babel over my speech this morning," he said.

He thanked the congress for its support and said there were two types of pressure.

"First, there is the presssure from without but then there is the pressure of the love of youu people who trust you.

"This is the pressure that embraces you and says we will advance with you — and that is why we will withstand the other pressure (from outside)."

Mr Botha then repeated an appeal to South Africans in all walks of life and in every sphere of economic activity, to carry a "spirit of cooperation and recognition" of everyones rights. "Carry this message to everyone in your vicinity and to everyone you meet," he said.

"This is my one request. The government and the state president alone cannot do it, we need the cooperation of every responsible institution in the country to convey this to those who are influenced by our decision to accept co-responsibility for the the welfare and happiness of South Africa," Mr Botha said.

## Ministers Address Natal National Party Congress

### Heunis on Natal-KwaZulu Stucture

*MB151134 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1100 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] While expectations grow about the contents of the state president's speech in Durban tonight, the National Party congress in that city has begun. Carmel Rickard is attending.

[Rickard] This morning Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis responded to a decision taken yesterday by the KwaZulu cabinet and the executive committee of the Natal provincial council. Those two bodies said they wanted a new structure set up to allow them to take joint decisions. Minister Heunis said negotiations for such an arrangement should continue and then be presented to the government. But he warned that it would be accepted only of it provides for minority rights, and acknowledged that separate group identity had to be maintained. He said that more than 80 percent of black local government institutions were working. To loud applause, he told the congress a debt of gratitude was owed to black leaders prepared to participate in these institutions, and at real risk to their property and lives. He said that very soon members of the black communities would stand up and say they were better off in South Africa than they would be anywhere else.

### Views Group Areas Act

*MB151358 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban this morning that there was no question of the government considering the establishment of grey areas in South Africa.

He said that the scraping of the Group Areas Act was not being considered at all. Replying to a motion by the Newcastle constituency calling for a discussion of the implementation of the Group Areas Act, Mr Heunis said that the state president had confirmed the separate identities of communities on a number of occasions.

He said that President Botha had stated clearly that separate residential areas and schools were not negotiable.

Mr Heunis said that South African should not fear that the principle of maintaining, protecting, and expanding separate communities, traditions, cultures, and identities would be abandoned and, in so doing, lead to an intergated society.

Mr Heunis said that it was wrong to create the impression that the Group Areas Act discriminated against other population groups only, because its stipulations were applicable to people of all population groups.

He said that he believed that it was important for permits requesting examptions under the Group Areas Act to be granted more quickly.

### Le Grange Attacks Critics

*MB151715 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The National Party congress in Durban has been the platform for a harsh attack on apartheid's critics. Carmel Rickard reports on Minister Louis le Grange's speech to delegates:

[Rickard] United Democratic Front, UDF, members such as Allan Boesak must carry the blame on their consciences for many of the deaths during recent countrywide unrest. That is the accusation of law and order minister, Louis Le Grange, speaking at the National Party meeting here. He said some clergy seem to regard their church robes as battle dress. He added: We were shocked by this South African battle dress.

Speaking of recent confrontations between police and students in Cape Town and Johannesburg, he said he could assure delegates the police had hit students very hard. Le Grange also revealed that a large cache of arms had recently been found on the south coast, not far from Durban. He said it was true there had been a serious state of unrest all over the country over the last year, but added that people should remain calm and patient.

### Viljoen, Malan Remarks

*MB151718 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1700 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has appealed to all political leaders to cooperate to end school boycotts and violence at black schools.

Speaking at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban, Dr Viljoen said unrest of this nature was counterproductive and affected the individual as well as the community through lost hours.

Speaking at the same congress, the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, said attention would have to be given to the end the conscription campaign and the political parties taking part in it. He said people could not be allowed to tamper with the essence of the country's security.

## Canada Recalls Ambassador for Consultations

*MB151637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] It has been announced in Ottawa that Canada is recalling its ambassador to South Africa for consultations.

The announcement was made this afternoon by the minister of external affairs, Mr Joe Clark. Mr Clark said the ambassador, Mr Edward Lee, would return to Canada from Pretoria at the end of this month.

## Further Reportage on Unrest, Violence in Soweto

### High School Demonstration

*MB151523 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1352 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 15, SAPA — Police today fired birdshot and tearsmoke at the principal and about 1,000 pupils of the Thabo High School in Naledi, Soweto, during a peaceful demonstration inside the schoolyard.

The principal, Mr F.F. Ntsie, told a Johannesburg newspaper a senior police officer who was standing outside the school fence told him he was giving the pupils three minutes to disperse, "but I had hardly turned my back when the police started firing tear smoke."

An enraged Mr Ntsie said: "I tried to hurry to the pupils because of the extremely short time I was given to tell them to disperse, but it was all futile. I was overcome by the tear smoke fumes before I could reach the pupils. At that time the pupils were scattered all over the yard.

"The police jumped a two-metre security fence because all the gates were locked to keep out anyone who did not belong to the school. The reason for locking the gates was that we did not want people who would take advantage of our pupils peaceful demonstration which was held to protest against the detention of a schoolmate.

"I was disgusted by the lack of respect the police showed towards my authority as principal of the school. I would have expected them to give me a chance to speak to my pupils.

"A few minutes before the incident I had telephoned our regional department asking them to use their influence to keep the police out. I knew if the police came in there would be trouble. Their actions proved me right," he said.

Pupils at the school said the demonstration was to protest against the detention of Ernest Mabe, a Standard 10 pupil at the school.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria declined to comment at this stage.

He said the matter would be referred to the appropriate divisional commissioner for thorough investigation before police could issue a statement.

### Curfew Imposed

*MB151633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Stricter control measures relating to school boycotts and the transporting of petrol were extended to Soweto and Alexandra near Johannesburg and to a number of black townships in the Vaal Triangle and the eastern Cape today. The measures were published in a extraordinary *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE*. They ban all activities on school premises not related to school work. In the townships concerned no one may transport petrol around in a container or tap petrol from any fuel tanks.

A curfew from 2300 in the evening until 0400 in the morning has been imposed in the townships of the eastern Cape and in Soweto.

### Reaction to Curfew

*MB160632 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0620 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16 , SAPA — Force and strong-arm tactics would serve only to fuel an already explosive situation, the

Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), said of the government's extension of the curfew to 19 more townships.

The curfew was announced in an extraordinary government gazette published yesterday.

Among the provisions of the curfew are that it will be effective between 10 pm and 4 am it is an offence to be on the street during the curfew hours without written permission from the police and non-residents are now barred from these areas if they do not have police permission to be there.

Azapo President Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said: "The curfew, together with other harsh measures of control and repression, will not resolve the national crisis and conflict.

"The powers-that-be should realise that force and strong-arm tactics will only serve to fuel and already explosive situation.

"Until the legitimate and genuine aspirations of people are met, the country will witness only fragile peace and an escalation of confrontation, death and turmoil."

The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said last night there was no real reason to believe the extension of the curfew was going to change anything.

"The curfew has not worked so far and it will not work now that it has been extended. It has not defused the situation or calmed people down."

### Incidents in Soweto

*MB151935 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1904 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 15, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from noon to 8am today:

In Soweto, there were reported incidents of stone-throwing and arson involving private vehicles, a delivery vehicle and earth moving equipment. At another incident, a black councillors wife was slightly injured when her home was attacked by arsonists.

At KwaThema on the East Rand, arsonists caused extensive damage at a school when one classroom was set alight.

At Middelburg in the eastern Transvaal, one black youth was slightly wounded and four arrested when police used rubber bullets to disperse a mob of hooligans who were painting inciting slogans on a road.

At Mbekweni near Paarl, a mob carrying inciting posters during an illegal demonstration was dispersed by police using quirts. One black female was slightly injured, treated and arrested.

At Lingelihle, near Cradock, two illegal gatherings were dispersed by police using teargas and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported.

Ends report

## Police Say 19 Killed in East London Since 11 Aug

*MB152005 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1700 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The death toll in violence-ridden East London's Duncan Village township has suddenly shot up. Police report that 19 people have been killed since the unrest erupted there on Sunday. This is 12 more deaths than reported earlier. Franz Kruger has the details:

[Kruger] As recently as at 1200, the noon unrest report, police said a total of seven people had died in Duncan Village since violence there erupted on Sunday night. However, this afternoon Brigadier (Ernest Settler), divisional commissioner of police in the border, said the death toll was actually 19. He gave no reasons for the discrepancy, but it is believed the statement followed a high-level approach by the Progressive Federal Party's Helen Suzman to minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange. (Settler) also said a total of 138 people had been wounded and a number of the bodies were still unidentified.

In a separate development, a meeting of 10,000 Duncan Village residents at the Zipunzane stadium today called for an end to the violence. The meeting had been called by a residents association.

## Police Disperse Students Near Paarl; 2 Injured

*MB152019 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2004 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 15, SAPA — Police armed with quirts dispersed a large group of pupils in Mbekweni township near Paarl this morning after they had marched through the township, according to residents there.

One resident said police "had been trying to get the kids back into school".

Two of the pupils, a girl and a crippled boy, were badly injured as police moved in, he said.

Their identities could not be established.

Both were taken to the nearby Paarl East hospital for treatment — the girl by the police and the boy by a teacher.

According the resident, both were arrested by police shortly afterwards, but a spokesman for the hospital said that two children — a boy and girl — were still in hospital and would be discharged following treatment they were due to receive for injuries sustained in the police action.

"Both have lacerations on the head and are waiting to receive stitches. They will be discharged then. No one has taken them from the hospital," he said.

A spokesman for the SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said he could not comment on the situation before he had received a detailed telex on the incident.

## Police Issue Situation Reports on Unrest

### 'Marked Decrease' in Incidents

*MB160651 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0648 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest around the country for the period 8pm yesterday to 8am today. Issued to SAPA by the public relations division ofthe SAP:

"There has been a marked decrease in the number of incidents and only 786 people are still being held under the emergency regulations.

"In the KwaZakele black residential area, a residents vehicle and an electrical kiosk were destroyed by arsonists. Police using quirts dispersed an illegal gathering and arrested a black man.

"At Lynville black residential area, an SAP vehicle was stoned. The mob was dispersed with tear smoke and birdshot. A black man was wounded and arrested.

"At Ackerville, another black residential area in the same vicinity, hooligans threw stones at a police vehicle and they fled when a police dog was let loose. A black man was arrested.

"At Sebokeng, a black-owned shop was extensively damaged and looted by a mob.

"At Melowdone, black residential area near Virginia, a black residents car was burnt by fellow resident."

### 16 Aug Morning Report

*MB161113 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1045 GMT 16 Aug 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest for the period 8 am to noon today:

"Only a few incidents of unrest occurred during the above mentioned period.

"In the black residential area of Standerton, two buses and a private home were damaged by stonethrowers and arsonists.

"In Mhluzi, a black residential area near Middleburg (TVL) [Transvaal], hooligans erected road barricades and stoned SAP vehicles. Police used birdshot to disperse the mob.

"In Soweto, a delivery vehicle was damaged and a bakery van was looted and set alight by a gang of hooligans.

"In Thumahole near Parys, youths stoned a school upon which police arrested two black youths."

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## Witwatersrand University Students End Boycott

*MB151124 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1115 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 15, SAPA — Students at the University of the Witwatersrand decided yesterday to end their boycott of lectures.

About 2,000 students decided on Monday to boycott lectures in protest against the government's declaration of a state of emergency. This occurred after police broke up a demonstration by students on the campus.

Mr Chris Ngcobo, president of the Black Students Society on the campus and national secretary of the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), announced yesterday it had been decided to end the boycott. "However, we will continue to support the consumer boycott called for by the United Democratic Front," he said.

This morning most students appeared to be attending lectures and the library lawn — the usual gathering point for protesters — was almost deserted.

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## Western Cape SRC Reinstated After Protest

*MB151609 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1456 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 15, SAPA — The Students Representative Council [SRC] of the University of the Western Cape has been reinstated after about 500 students contronted the rector at his office today.

Chanting "we want SRC," students surged from a meeting in the main hall on the campus, marched to the administration building and up two flights of stairs to Prof Richard van der Ross's office.

Prof van der Ross suspended the SRC's constitution and closed the university for today and tomorrow after a professor's office was burnt out yesterday.

With campus security officials standing by, students pressed into a narrow corridor, shouting and undulating, while SRC president Llewellyn Mcmaster said they demanded the SRC's unconditional reinstatement.

Addressing students through a loudhailer, Prof van der Ross said the SRC had, by virtue of its constitution, to liaise with the authorities. However, for the past month there had been no contact with him.

Suggestions that he reinstate SRC on condition in talked to him were drowned by a deafening "no" from the students.

Prof van der Ross said he would reinstate the SRC as an expression of his faith in them.

Students are to decide later whether or not to give the SRC a mandate to speak to him.

In another incident a contingent of police, including two Casspirs, confronted about 300 pupils marching on Klipfontein Road today.

The march followed a rally attended by 3,500 pupils from Bonteheuwel, Heideveld, Athlone, Manenberg and Mitchell's Plain in the Samaj Centre, Rylands, adressed by Dr Allan Boesak.

The pupils later dispersed.

### Minister Calls for Discipline at Schools

*MB150625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] The minister of national education and chairman of the ministers council of the House of Assembly, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says leaders of education in the country must ensure that educational institutions are not abused by those wanting to make South Africa ungovernable.

Speaking at an educational conference at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, Mr de Klerk said that much inflammatory and revolutionary propaganda material originated on campuses. He said that, consequently, the state expected leaders of education and the councils of tertiary institutions to maintain strict discipline and to ensure that students restrained themselves from illegal and revolutionary behavior.

Mr de Klerk said that this did not mean that students should not practice politics, but that there was a clear dividing line which should not be infringed.

### No Decrease in Trade From Boycott Noted

*MB150915 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1959 GMT 14 Aug 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 14, SAPA — Community organisations and major stores were unanimous in their opinion today that it was too early to assess the efeects of a boycott of white-owned businesses in Cape Town.

Boycotts have also been called in the Transvaal and eastern Cape. Among the demands have been the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of troops from black townships.

Mr John Barry, general manager of Pick N Pay in Cape Town, said he had not received any reports of a drop in trade. Mr R. Sparks, financial manager of Checkers said he had not been in touch with stores and did not receive any reports of a drop in trade.

Mr A.B. Coppin, operations manager for OK Bazaars said weekends were the big trade period and the company would only be able to assess the situation next week when they receive reports from their stores. Mr N. Burnstein, director of food for Grand Bazaars said their stores were as busy as ever.

Mr Wilfred Rhodes, a western Cape vice president of the UDF said 70,000 pamphlets were handed out calling for support for the consumer boycott of white-owned businesses. They have also canvassed peoples support in a door-to-door campaign and were positively received. He stressed the effects of the boycott would only be known in a week or two.

Meanwhile reports said that consumer boycotts at other centres were having varying degrees of success.

### Survey Finds Adult Blacks Oppose Disinvestment

*MB151530 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1356 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 15, SAPA — The majority of adult blacks on the Witwatersrand are opposed to economic boycotts of South Africa, according to a Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] group, which concluded that disinvestment could cause "the spark for revolution."

The HSRC said in a statement from Pretoria today it carried out three surveys among blacks over 18 years old in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand Vaal] area in the 11 months up to may this year.

"It appears that large scale economic boycotts against South Africa will be dysfunctional rather than functional for democratic socio-political reform in the RSA," the survey leaders said.

"Even selective disinvestment alone could have such a negative effect on the South African economy at the present critical time that an economic crisis could arise that could provide the spark for revolution."

The researchers said that although the surveys were taken during "one of the most turbulent periods in the history of black-white relations in South Africa, the vast majority of blacks nevertheless rejected boycotts."

The surveys, which monitored only blacks who lived in residential areas and not those in hostels and compounds, found the men interviewed voted against economic boycotts by 80.9 per cent, 54.3 per cent and 75.8 per cent.

The level of education among almost 70 per cent of the respondents was between standard 4 and 9.

In the second survey, carried out in February, 24.6 per cent of the respondents favoured the halting of future investments in South Afirca, while 67.3 per cent voted for further international investment, the HSRC said.

Respondents in the February survey were also asked how they felt about American Senator Edward Kennedy's attempts to get disinvestment legislation passed in the United States.

A total of 48.2 per cent said Mr Kennedy should try to persuade the U.S. Government to invest more money in South Africa, while 17.9 per cent said he should continue with the disinvestment campaign, the HSRC said.

### Commentary Views Foreign 'Ignorance' on Country

*MB150803 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Station commentary:    "The South African Situation"]

[Text] As the anti-South African hysteria continues in the outside world, moderate South Africans of all population groups are appalled at the general ignorance about South Africa, and more especially the extent to which that ignorance affects the radical element in the country.

Fired by the support they receive a Western capitals, not to mention the fact that they are backed by the communist world, these radical elements are bent on the revolutionary transformation of South Africa into a socialist state. Trying to make the country ungovernable is one of their primary objectives. Their efforts in this direction involve attacks of the most barbaric nature by blacks against their own black people.

The only Western leader who has made a public mention of these atrocities is American President Ronald Reagan, and his administration is under severe pressure from liberals and fellow travelers in the United States to impose punitive economic sanctions against South Africa.

Americans seem to be untroubled by the fact that economic sanctions are being meted out to South Africa while economic aid is going to the rest of Africa. The general ignorance in the West about Africa in general and South Africa in particular extends to the fact that blacks in South Africa have a higher standard of living than their fellows in other parts of the continent.

All the outside world can see is the word apartheid, and it remains the supreme irony that the outcry against it is reaching deafening proportions at precisely the time when it is being broken down.

Nowhere in the world — certainly not in Africa — is there political reform of the same scope and magnitude as in South Africa today. While democracy continues to be systematically rooted out in the rest of Africa, it is being broadened in South Africa.

There is no recognition of this fact, let alone support and encouragement for the development. Blacks in South Africa have experienced socioeconomic and political developments of a sustained and durable nature. Change in that direction is continuing, and will not be thwarted by pressures and demands from ignorant outsiders aiding and abetting militant groups within South Africa.

### Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

*MB160835* [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 August publishes an editorial in which it says: "Sometimes we wonder whether the Progressive Federal Party and liberals who are calling for the lifting of the state of emergency in South Africa appreciates what is going on." The newspaper says Helen Suzman of the PFP has called the granting of wide new powers to the police an "act of desperation." "If the new powers the police have will help to bring it [the state of emergency] to an end even more speedily, then they will have served their purpose," the newspaper says. "The time to talk about grievances and get to the root causes of the unrest will be when order is restored, and that is the first priority," it concludes.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 15 August carries a front-page article which speculates that reforms to be announced at the Natal congress of the National Party could include the scrapping of homelands and of influx control and the granting of freehold rights to blacks. The article then states: "Black political thinking, however, is that unless black political leaders like Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Zepu Mothopeng are released unconditionally, and the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] ban lifted, no political solution is possible."

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* says the reforms that could "radicalise the situation here overnight" are a thorough restructuring of the country's educational system, the abolishing of influx control, the granting of freehold rights, and citizenship for all people in a united South Africa. These are the source of great irritation and "these measures do not even approach the high-flowing political demands a la one-man-one-vote that whites believe — sometimes use as a red herring — blacks are eager for. The ordinary man in the street is not overly bothered by who is in power." The editorial notes that the release of Mandela and other political prisoners would provide circumstances under which negotiations could be conducted and adds: "There may well be some people who would like to make this country ungovernable and see total revolution. But we can assure the Government they are the fringe radical minority."

An article by Joshua Raboroko reports that the PAC missions to the United Nations has asked the African bloc for support if violence breaks out during the proposed black mineworkers strike next week. "In a statement to the *SOWETAN* yesterday, PAC said it had distributed thousands of pamphlets to trade union members to show solidarity with the dispossessed and oppressed people of South Africa. It said it sent a telex to the State President Mr P.W. Botha asking him to:   Release all leaders of the liberation movement, in particular Mr Nelson Mandela of the ANC and Mr Zepu Mothopeng of PAC. Allow Mr Mandela and Mr Mothopeng to attend PACs session in Geneva to discuss prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorites."

The "Focus" column in the same issue, also written by Raboroko, says "South African businessmen will have to get used to political issues playing a vital role in shop-floor negotiations." "Strikes, stay-aways from work and consumer boycotts are used for issues other than those on the shop-floor. Black emerging unions use them as weapons to attain political ends and to resolve community problems such as the ever escalating house rents and other township tariff," Raboroko says. He points out that unions have made no pretence that the boycotts they are supporting are linked to political and not industrial demands. Raboroko says the director general of the Department of Manpower, Dr Piet van der

Merwe, has conceded "that in the absence of other channels to meet the political aspirations of blacks, unions get more politicised," and "Bobby Godsell, chairman of the manpower affairs of the Federated Chamber of Industries, was also convinced that the trade union movement was at risk if other avenues were not opened for negotiation. He said labour reforms have established a tenuous beachhead in resolving problems in South Africa. If other beachheads are not established soon, anger and violence could replace negotiation."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 15 August publishes a report from its London bureau that "Nelson Mandela has challenged President Botha to visit him in his prison cell at Pollsmoor to discuss his release." Winnie Mandela told interviewers from Britain's Channel Four television news about the challenge, the article says, but she may not be quoted in South Africa.

On the same page the newspaper says: "If the prediction of black folk is anything to go by, then tonight's watershed speech by President P.W. Botha will be the proverbial storm in a tea-cup." The article says the promised speech had prompted lively discussion in shebeens [bars] and trains, but "the consensus is that if P.W. does not unban organizations such as the ANC and the PAC of Azania, and release people such as Nelson Mandela, then his reforms should be consigned to the wastepaper basket."

In the same edition the newspaper reports statements by the deputy minister of finance, trade, and industry, Mr Ken Durr, that "South Africa's most urgent priority is deregulation and the elimination of red tape, particularly where excessive control hampers job creation and pushes up running costs." He said the government was taking a serious look at the whole question of over-regulation, and that the government was looking into privatization at all levels as a way to improve services, but warned that "privatisation was no panecea." Mr Durr warned that the government's financial commitment to bring about parity in services for all races meant white South Africans who by and large have enjoyed a remarkably high standard of living at cut prices would need to adjust their views to some extent, the article says.

An article in the same edition reports that several military assault rifles have been stolen from troops patrolling black townships. The weapons have not been recovered, the report says, and police have said that "security forces patrolling the townships were now at peril."

## ZIMBABWE

### Further on Demonstration Outside U.S. Embassy

*MB150737 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*0400 GMT 15 Aug 85*

[Text] More than 250 students from the University of Zimbabwe and people representing various nongovernmental organizations demostrated outside the U.S. Embassy in Harare yesterday. They were protesting against United States policy in Nicaragua and its support of Pretoria's apartheid system.

The demonstration was also in solidarity with the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Comrade Miguel D'Escoto, who is on a hunger strike in defense of the Sandinista revolution from American aggression. The demonstrators also denounced the Reagan administration policy of constructive engagement with racist criminals in South Africa.